AUGUST 30, 1947

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 62, NO. 52 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Borrowing In Billions

THE prospect of borrowing something like a billion dollars in the United States to tide us over our shortage during the next year or two should be a staggering one even to a government hardened to billions by five years of war. Our total debts, public and private, to countries abroad amount to only seven billion dollars; this is the total foreign indebtedness that we have built up during the whole of our history. We should not add another billion unless there are compelling reasons and unless all other possibilities have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

In peacetime, borrowing should be tied up with improvements in our capital equipment —investment in plant and machinery, roads and harbors, and so forth. A nation should not borrow abroad merely to finance large imports and a lush standard of living, any more than a man should borrow from his bank to finance a spree at a night club. While we are certainly improving our capital equipment in Canada just at present, we are also having one of the biggest sprees in our history. Borrowing abroad would, in effect, be financing the spree.

Moreover, we have already raised three-quarters of a billion dollars in the United States since the beginning of the war. At the end of 1945 our reserves of gold and foreign exchange had risen by more than a billion dollars since 1939; three quarters of this increase was based on sales of Canadian bonds in the United States and other sorts of borrowing there, and the fourth quarter came from selling off various other assets that we already held abroad before 1939. Absolutely none of our huge wartime increase of reserves came from current trade. And now, thanks to our spree, we are well on our way to use it all up by the middle of 1948. So the question is not whether we should borrow a billion for spree, but whether we should borrow *another* billion for that pleasant but unprofitable purpose.

New Controls?

APART from borrowing we can check the drain on our reserves of U.S. dollars in three ways: (1) We can export more to the United States at the expense of our own standard or style of living; for instance, we could drop our export controls on beef cattle and many other farm products, which would undoubtedly move in large quantities to the United States, at the same time making sure that other shipments abroad, specially to Britain, did not fall. (2) We can export more to the United States at the expense of our British exports and the British standards of living. Or (3) we can can import less from the United States.

It is very much in our Canadian interest to support Britain with all the goods we can at the present crisis in world history, so choice (2) should be dropped. Both the other choices involve lowering our present spree-level of consumption, but that is inevitable if we are not going to maintain it either at someone else's expense or by borrowing. Both have advantages and disadvantages, and probably both will have to be used.

We can increase our exports to the United States if we take off all our remaining wartime controls, including export controls, and allow a short sharp inflation to do its work of upsetting and cutting down our purchases. Inflation—or, to be more simple, price increases —is not a very fair way to distribute the burden of spree-cutting, because some people are so much better able than others to pay the higher prices. But it will inevitably be used to some extent, for we are on our way out of price control in general and there is no turning back from that path now. But if we removed all our remaining export controls at the same time, the acute shortages caused by heavy exports and the sudden jump of prices would be intolerable.

The vast vacation possibilities of B.C.'s Prince Rupert region have scarcely been tapped. This picture was taken in Mount Robson Provincial Park; peak, centre horizon, is Resplendent. Story on pp. 2 & 3.

A decrease of imports from the United States can only be brought about quickly by some new sort of import control or—what amounts to the same thing—by new restrictions on the ways we can use our U.S. dollars. This weapon seems a good one because it can apparently be used to hit the spree where it helps most and hurts least. Much of the spree actually takes the form of buying luxuries like expensive clothes and cars and perfumes from the United States; stop these imports and we stop the part of the spree that is draining our reserves. But stopping luxury imports is not easy, partly because no two people agree on what is a luxury, partly because some import agencies specializing in luxuries from the United States would be put out of business, and partly because it runs counter to our international agreements and discussions, all of them pointed towards freer trade. Nevertheless we may be forced into it. If we are, Ottawa should use it with vigor, because it really does get at the root of the trouble. A half-hearted attempt to restrict imports would be worse than useless; we would have all the unpleasantness, at home and abroad, associated with the new restrictions and we would not save an appreciable amount of U.S. dollars.

Another way to help the situation would be to give special encouragement to certain Canadian industries which export to the United States (gold, lumber, base metals, etc.,) or supply us with things which we would otherwise import from there (coal, oil, cotton textiles, etc.). In theory this is good, but in practice there is probably not very much that can be done. Mere subsidies or bonuses or tax concessions have already been used as far as seems reasonable in some directions (gold), and are not much use in others (cotton). Government controls over raw materials and labor, which might have been used to give more direct help, are—perhaps unfortunately as it turns out— either dead and buried or too far gone to renew their life.

Even if we use all these ways of checking the fall in our reserves they may not save us from borrowing. But to borrow anything like the suggested billion dollars, or even half that amount, without taking drastic measures to stop the drain would be disgraceful.

Dollar Depreciation?

SOME people are still saying that our shortage of U.S. dollars is due to the fact that last year our Canadian dollar was brought up to parity, and that everything would soon be all right if only we went down again to ninety cents. The Financial Editor of the *Globe and Mail* has become so worked up about it that, in a recent heading, he referred to last year's move as "one of the three great mistakes of modern statesmanship."

Most people with impartial views seem to be agreed that a return to ninety cents would do little within the next year or two to right our trade balance and restore our reserves. And while proposed depreciation might, in a sense, bring the Canadian dollar more into line with

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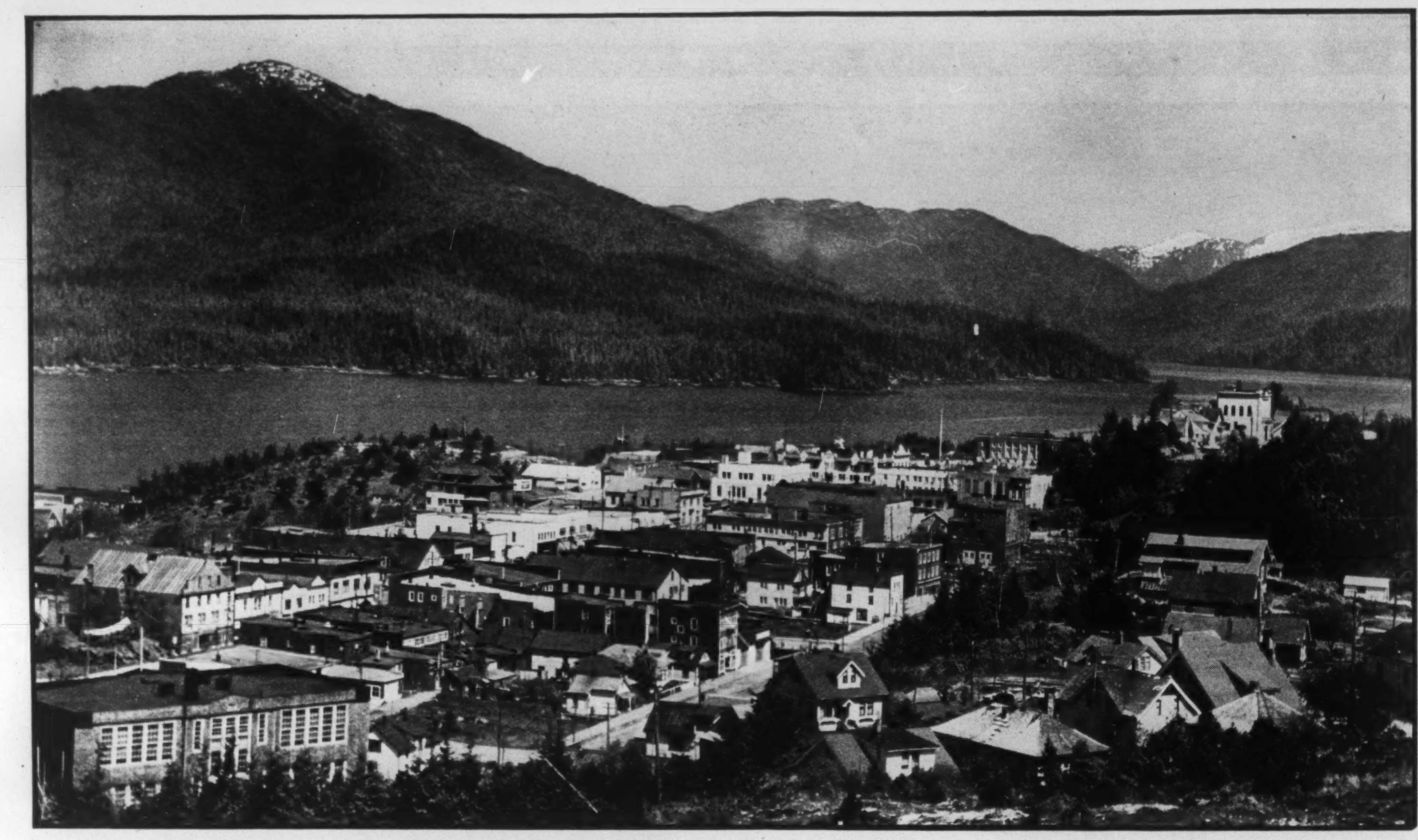
Travelling British Columbia's Prince Rupert

Story and Pictures
By Harry Rowed



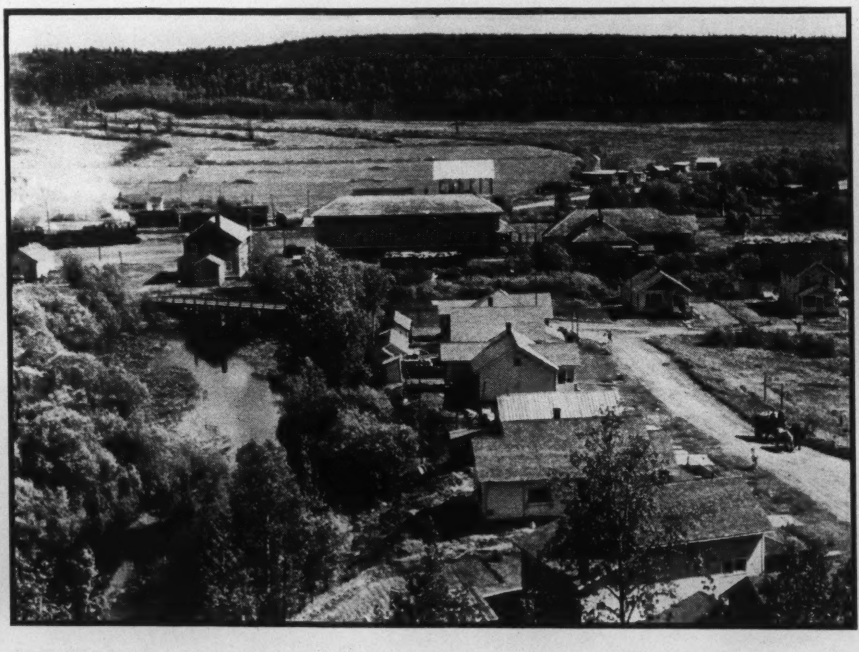
THE few hundred miles from Mount Robson, B.C., to the coastal city of Prince Rupert may be described as a package tour incorporating something of all Canada, a transcontinental trip involving 24 hours' train travel. For the "Rupert Line" swings through high mountain ranges, it winds along farmlands reminiscent of both the Prairies and the East, pushes into lake and river country not dissimilar to northlands of Ontario and Quebec, and finishes along a waterfront which could develop nostalgia in the mind of the Maritimer.

Yet the entire region has a marked character of its own, one which deftly combines native lore and vigorous industry. At Indian villages like Kitwanga and Hazelton are fascinating totems telling the stories and legends of ancient tribes and families. At Rupert, the centre of the largest fresh halibut business in the world is a fishing industry which annually brings an income of from six to eight million dollars. In the interior are rich farmlands and orchards manned by new settlers and adjoining areas inhabited by, and known only to, a few beyond the native trappers and guides.

Its towns breathe a wholesome frontier atmosphere and some, like Prince George, have doubled population in little over a year. George, flush at the junction of the historic Fraser River and the Nechako, is the focal point and distributing centre

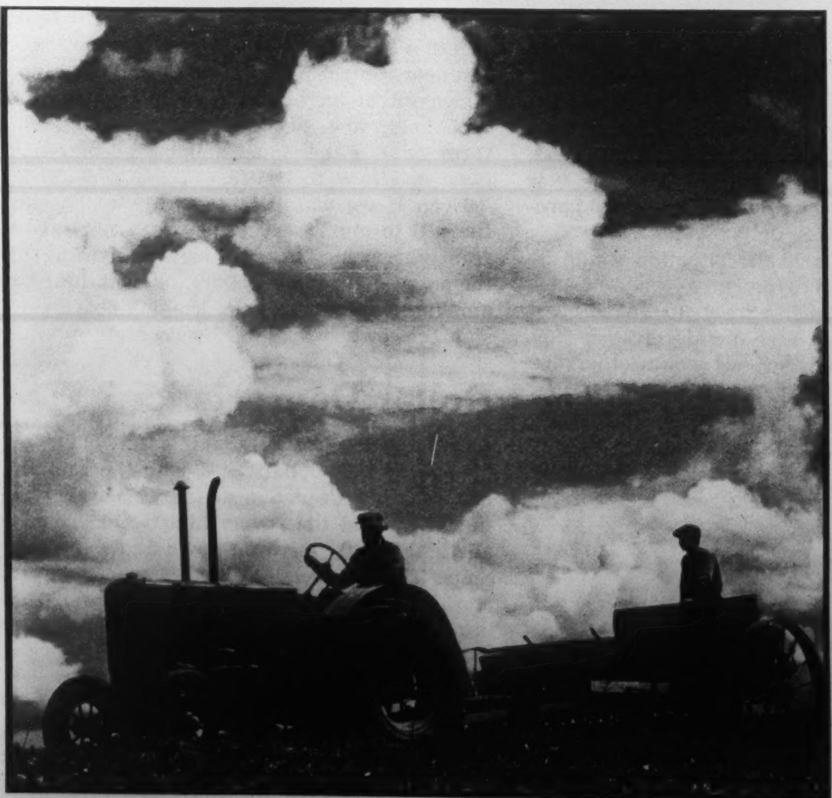
The 24-hour journey from Mt. Robson, B.C., to the coast city of Prince Rupert offers scenery reminiscent of many parts of the Dominion. Prince Rupert (above) has a natural harbor, and its residents believe it will become one of Canada's greatest ports.

Burns Lake, gateway to spectacular beauty of Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. Indians gather daily at depot.

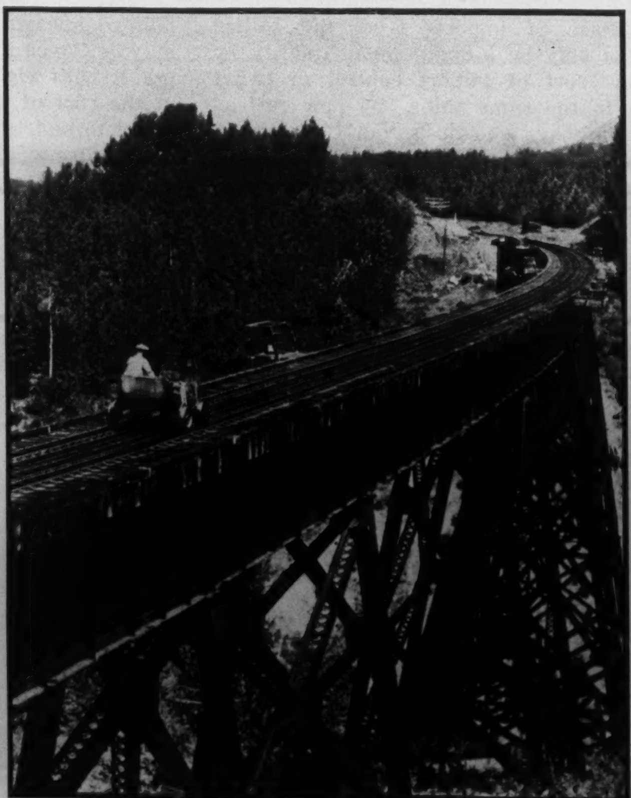


Lumbering towns in Prince George region have appearance of a Quebec village. This is Giscome. Prince Rupert commercial fishing is . . .

. . . big industry. Waterfront, with boats leaving for halibut waters, fascinates many.



Experimental Farm at Prince George is developing grains and fruits suited to the region. Garden seeds are grown in this area for overseas.



Maintenance patrol of C.N.R. Pr. Rupert Line which carries bulk of lumber, agricultural produce, fish.

Aged Hazelton squaw works out design with beads. Town was early post of Hudson's Bay Company.

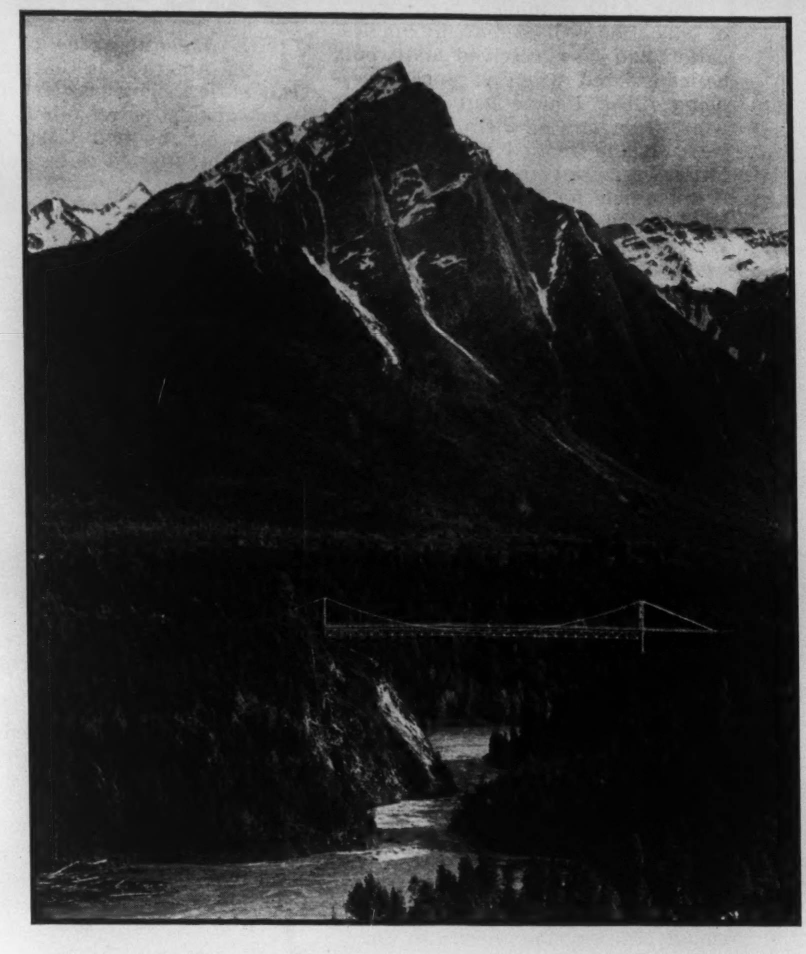
Region Is Like "Package Tour" of All Canada

for agricultural British Columbia and tremendous lumber activity.

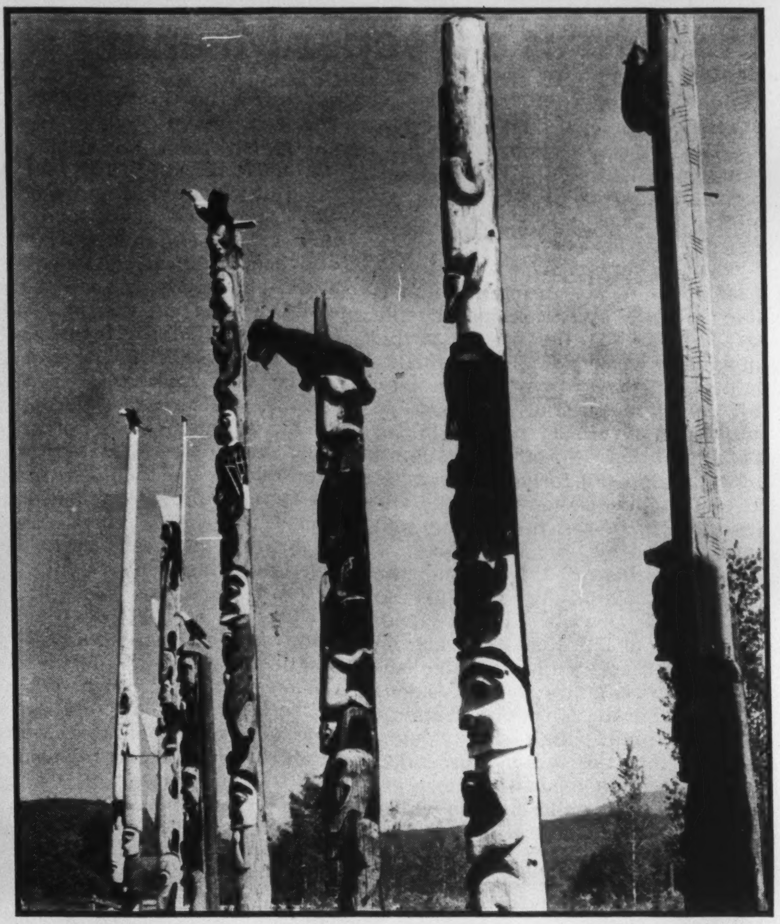
Industries all along the line are substantial. Newest is the $15,000,000 plant of the Celanese Corporation of America now under construction at Rupert. The mixed farming possibilities have been largely responsible for an influx of settlers and in many areas the newcomers are able to supplement farm earnings with work in lumber camps and mines. Added attractions include plenty of free wood for building, fencing and fuel.

AS THE train passenger or motorist passes through the great variance in countryside and industry he is conscious also of the changes in natural floral and forest growth created by paralleling differences in climatic conditions. Rupert, for example, has moderate coastal temperatures the year-round, a high rainfall but little snow, and a port which is ice-free 12 months of the year. At Terrace, only a few miles interior the rain is halved and the snowfall trebled. From Hazelton to McBride, the principal farming region, precipitation is abundant yet moderate both winter and summer and the temperature range considerably greater. Here, long hours of sunshine in growing season and fertile soil hasten maturity of field crops and gardens.

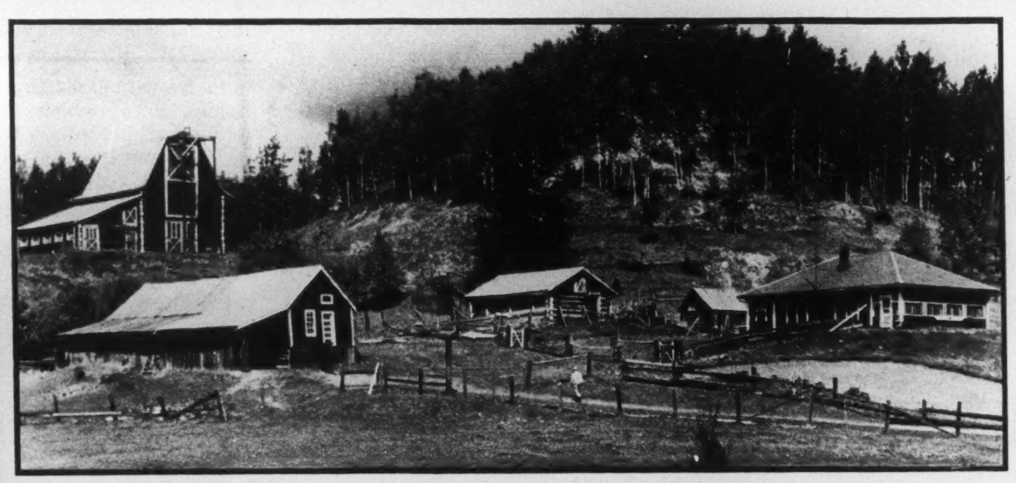
The fishing and hunting, coupled with breath-taking scenery, also hold promise of excellent tourist trade. So far, the possibilities have not been fully exploited and accommodation along the line undoubtedly is too limited to cater to many. Cabins and bungalow camps are springing up to supplement hotels, however, and in most centres equipped outfitters are ready to take care of fishermen, river travellers, and trail riders. Not the least of attractions are the B.C. provincial parks of Mount Robson and Tweedsmuir, the former a terrain of stupendous mountains and the latter with waterways rivalling the northlands.



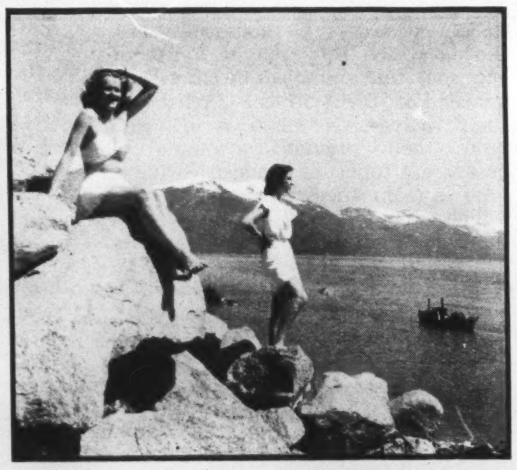
Highway bridge near Hazelton crosses great canyon of the Bulkley River. Peak in the background is the famous Rocher De'boule.



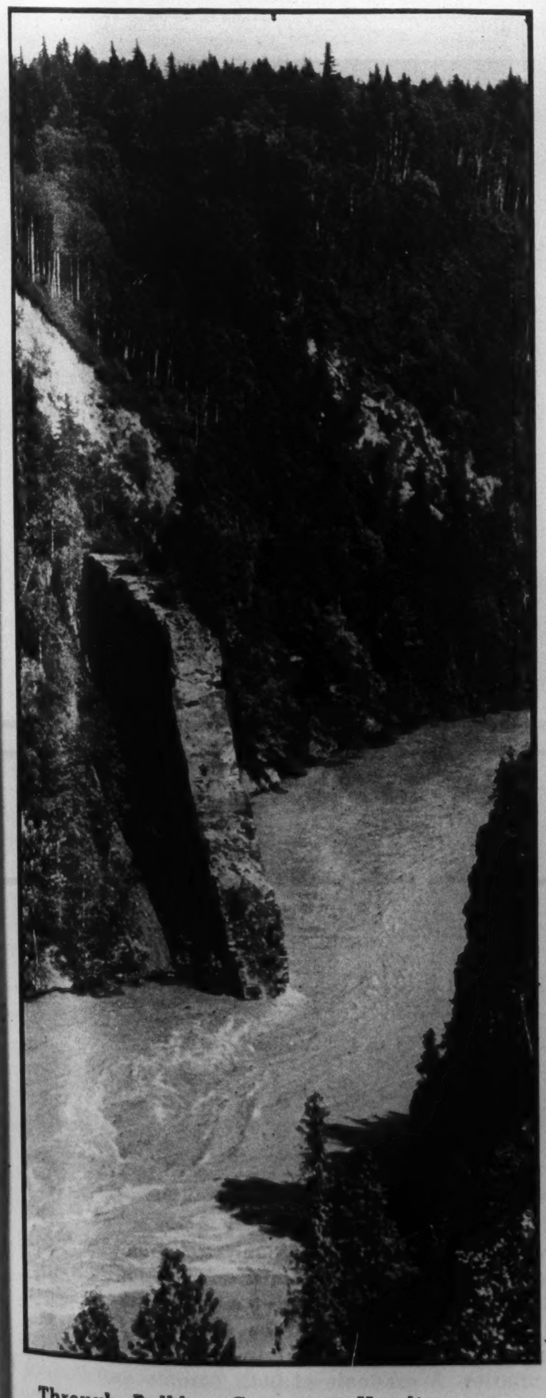
The totem poles at Kitwanga are among the finest in North America. They record the histories of families living there.



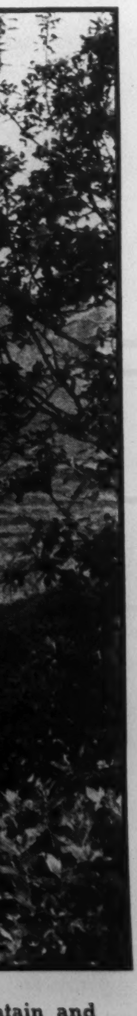
Land is difficult to clear but grows excellent crops. This property belongs to two war vets. Many Dutch and Swiss have settled along Rupert Line; have done well.



Skeena River has incomparable vacation possibilities. It's famed for salmon.



Through Bulkley Gate near Hazelton roars the full force of the Bulkley River. The . . .



. . . Gate, once a natural bridge, is more than 200 feet high. Above, hikers pause before spectacle of Hudson Bay Mountain and valley farmlands near Smithers. Mountains in this range are rich in minerals. Area boasts lovely lakes like those of Ontario and Quebec.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Toynbee Cites Political Zionism but Misses a Deeper Meaning

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

PERHAPS a few additional comments on Arnold Toynbee's "Study of History", the D. C. Somervell abridgement of which you recently reviewed so capably (S.N., June 7), are in order.

Toynbee defines Archaism as "an attempt to escape from an intolerable present by reconstructing an earlier phase in the life of a disintegrating society," and he further points out that "as Archaism may fall into the gulf of futurism, so futurism may rise to the heights of transfiguration; in other words, it may abandon the forlorn attempt to find its Utopia on the terrestial plane and seek it in the life of the soul untrammeled by time and space".

This is illustrated by citing the suicidal post-captivity attempts to establish a Jewish Empire from Zarubbabel to Bar Kokaba, which he terms "futurism" while the establishment of Christianity by a dissident group he calls "transfiguration". Here, one might point out that Toynbee falls into the same error which he attributes to Gibbon—of interpreting history by a philosophy to which one's mind is already prone. For with other predilections, one might use Toynbee's definitions and philosophical arguments to prove that the Jews offered a preeminent example of both transfiguration and polygenesia; the latter being illustrated by their return to this world to embrace Political Zionism after an absence of two thousand years, during which they sought a life of the soul untrammeled by time and space. For the Political Zionism of their polygenesia is as different from their previous attempts to create a Utopia, as modern Switzerland is from ancient Sparta.

The abandonment of the forlorn hope of finding a Utopia on this earth and the search for it in the field of the soul, which characterized the Jewish people well into the 19th century, terminated when Napoleon shattered the Ghetto walls and the Jews suddenly found themselves catapulted from the medieval into the modern world. This set free a flood of energy that had been stifled for a thousand years, and resulted in a galaxy of talented Jews, many of whom attained eminence in literature, philosophy, science and music, while a host of the less talented found an outlet for their new energies in the liberal political movements that spread over Western Europe. This sudden eruption of talent, coming from a hitherto despised and depressed people, was not palatable to the feudal mentality of the German professors, nor were the liberal philosophies that threatened to destroy the vested privileges of the ruling classes, less hateful to the latter.

Thus was born political anti-Semitism, which propagated a race hatred that encompassed the whole of Christendom, and created a Christian ethic, that made totalitarianism and total war inevitable, while the Western World was regarding the torture and murder of six million Jews with complacency.

These are the challenges which compelled a vast majority of Jews to slough off a millenium of withdrawal to seek a modern Utopia in Political Zionism. The instinct for self-preservation makes for fanatical nationalism, despite a realization that it is no longer compatible with a shrinking world-environment.

During the 19th Century, the Atlantic communities witnessed the death of technical feudalism, the births of democracy, of the industrial revolution and of mass-education; fine flowers indeed, to produce such a harvest of poisonous fruit!

Montreal, Que. L. P. SILVER

A Tale for Aesop

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WRITING the London Letter of your publication, P. O'D. talks of British farmers' dislike for Double Summer Time (S.N., Aug. 9). He speaks of "difficulties with poultry which wander about the fields until all hours of the official night and so fall prey to foxes and badgers."

Are we to infer from this that in that law abiding country even the wild animals obey Government regulations, while the domestic poultry are less observant of the law and in consequence meet a well-deserved fate? Truly a tale worthy of Aesop!

Picton, Ont. J. N. WOODCOCK

A Job in Canada or U.S.?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HAVING just returned from a year's study at Teachers' College, Columbia University, I was keenly interested in the article entitled "Canadian Students in the U.S. are Needed Here" (S.N., July 26). I would like to support some of Mr. Kidd's statements from personal experience and observation.

Being convinced that improvement in Canadian education is overwhelmingly dependent upon improvement in the training of Canadian teachers, I was taking my Master's degree in Teacher Education. I had left my job in a private school in order to do this, and, towards spring, started looking for a position in the teacher training field in Canada. I am now qualified as (1) a critic teacher in the elementary school; (2) a supervisor of student teaching in Normal School or Faculty of Education; and (3) a supervisor of elementary grades in a school system.

I wrote to the deputy ministers of education in each of the provinces, inquiring about openings in teacher education. There has been a chorus of complaints about a shortage of teachers but I was able to follow up only three faint trails, and finally, after considerable work, landed a job. In the meantime, I was subjected to the psychological pressure of having my U.S. friends genuinely incredulous that I preferred to return to Canada rather than accept a position in the U.S. that would pay twice as much.

Most of the provincial departments of education replied that my application had been received and would be considered when vacancies were being filled. I have had no further word from any of them. Prince Edward Island replied with a cordial letter, regretting that finances made it impossible for them to employ me. B. C. stated quite frankly that supervisory and Normal School positions were usually given to those who had proved their worth in the provincial system.

A Canadian who was studying on the administrative side of teacher education can go back to his pre-war Normal School job. He will get no financial recognition for his doctorate (which he is getting at considerable personal sacrifice) unless he finds an administrative position and he cannot find it. In the U.S., on the other hand, he could earn considerably more than that at the job for which he is trained.

A Canadian with a Master's in combined Industrial and Fine Arts wants to get back to Canada. She is, however, not willing to take just any old job teaching art. She needs something which has some scope for her ability and her training. So far, I believe, she has heard of one possibility,—the rest have "received her application".

When will our responsible executives break down provincialism, reduce red tape and dead files to their proper proportions, and achieve enough energy and vision to enlist our able and well-trained men and women in the service of Canada?

GWENDOLYN M. RUSSEL

Montreal, Que.

Don Quixote in a Canoe

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A. F. G. BELL'S article on Cervantes (S.N., Aug. 2) has aroused interesting canoe, row-boat and launch discussions in my neck of the woods. May I suggest that accordingly you have a grave responsibility considering how tippy is the canoe! The only copy of "Don Quixote" hereabouts is mine own and because of Mr. Bell's effusion it is likely to be torn to pieces.

A. GORDON RAMSAY

Barnesdale, Muskoka, Ont.

National Hara-Kiri?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE editorial, Barring Communists, (S.N., Aug. 2), is reasonable, fair and is in line with S.N.'s policy of leaning acutely backwards in defence of the rights of minorities. But, unfortunately, its appeal is directed towards people whose philosophy repudiates these admirable sentiments; in fact, they regard them as weaknesses typical of democratic softness and do not hesitate to exploit them whenever the occasion occurs. The truth about Communism seems to be that it is a mental disorder; an egomania which prefers plunder to honest labor, anarchy to harmony and force to persuasion; it revels in bloodshed, destruction and revolution.

All across Canada we have institutions where the mentally disordered are cared for. In placing them there we do not hesitate to deprive this minority of its freedom. We argue that we must protect both the afflicted from himself and society as a whole. This is a tacit admission that freedom can never be absolute; that where it impinges, or threatens to do so, on the liberty of others it must be limited. It is for this reason that the activities of Communists should be controlled and their efforts at infiltration and disruption stopped.

Communists in Canada were originally immigrants, and some were sent, having previously been thoroughly trained in the art, for the express purpose of destroying the polity of this country, and thereby facilitating the ultimate world power their masters aspire to. To revise Section 98 of the Criminal Code may strengthen the hands of the authorities; but the real and effective power to defeat this menace lies in the hands of the workers whom the Communists are industriously exploiting, and the labor unions into which they infiltrate under various guises for the purpose of hoodwinking the unwary and the unthinking. This is a grave responsibility the workers must assume.

To forcibly curb the activities of the Communists may, in the eyes of fair-minded democrats, seem undemocratic; but to do otherwise is tantamount to committing national hara-kiri.

Ancaster, Ont. JOHN W. HAMILTON

Passing Show

THE Argentine idea of peace for the Americas is that any American nation should be free to start a war against any other American nation but no non-American nation should be allowed to get into it.

•

General Crerar reports that Japanese men are now seen carrying babies on the street. Thus are the vanquished reduced to the condition of the victors.

•

Russia will not resign from U.N. because if she did she could no longer threaten to resign.

•

"ABBOTT DISCOUNTS DOLLAR CRISIS"—headline in Ottawa *Journal*. All right, Mr. Abbott, but the Yanks are discounting our dollar.

•

Tinkle, Tinkle, Little Drink

"You can get as pleasant a tinkle with ice-cubes in a glass of water as in a John Collins."—Letter in Ottawa *Journal* . . . Thank you, but we never drink tinkles.

•

A B.C. prison has adopted the five-day week. Don't see much point in it if you can't get double pay for overtime.

•

New Brunswick farms are menaced by deer, which means that very soon New Brunswick farmers will be menaced by deer hunters.

•

The Winnipeg *Free Press* wants Mr. King to emulate Churchill and start painting. Hitler started painting and look at the consequences!

Union picketing is not allowed at the C.N.E. This seems unjust. It's a leading Canadian industry and should be allowed to exhibit if it pays for its space.

•

Why the excitement about Mr. Shcherbatiuk of the Russian Embassy calling some Canadians "liars and dishonest persons"? Judging from some speeches we have read, that is very mild language for a Communist.

•

It may be compulsory for nations to import American films, but in the democracies the individual citizen is still free not to go and see them.

•

It Has Other Names Too

At the contest in Hamilton, Ont., for the All-Canadian Beauty Queen, Toronto girls took the first four places. So that's why it's called the Queen City!

•

The opening days of the Canadian National Exhibition have been characterized by record crowds, heat, and humidity. At one of the hottest sideshows in the Midway we thought we heard the barker shouting, "Come on, folks; pass in and pass out".

•

Finance Minister Douglas Abbott tells us that our U.S. dollar position, while serious, is well in hand. So now we know all about it except the facts.

•

Apparently the Doukhobor Sons of Freedom went nude to cool off and then started fires to warm up again.

•

Lucy wants to know, if Shakespeare had been kept down to a five-day week, which of his plays would have remained unwritten.

—Photo by F. Roy Kemp

Headmaster of Pickering College, Newmarket, Ontario, since 1927, Mr. Joseph McCulley's appointment as deputy commissioner of penitentiaries which was announced last week becomes effective on September 1 when the bill amending the Penitentiaries Act will be proclaimed. Mr. McCulley will train staff and organize educational and vocational facilities in seven federal penitentiaries. A graduate of both Toronto and Oxford Universities, he was selected by the Defence Department in 1945 to assist in setting up Khaki University in England for Canadian servicemen.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established Dec., 1887

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL .... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER .... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK .... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - Business Manager
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Vol. 62, No. 52 Whole No. 2841

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

our trade position with the United States, where the official value of our money may at present be fixed too high, it would put our dollar even farther out of line in Great Britain, France, and almost all of the rest of the world where its value is already much too low. The American dollar is out of step with all the rest, and the more we get in step with it the more out of step we shall be with everyone else.

Not only would a depreciation of our dollar not do us much good abroad; it would actually do us a good deal of harm at home. We are on our way out of price control; within a matter of months we shall be dropping most of our remaining price ceilings and subsidies. Yet many of our prices that are still under control are far below comparable prices in the United States, for example, cotton textiles and wood pulps. We are in for some very sharp price increases in the near future as controls and subsidies come off. If, at the same time, we depreciate our dollar by ten per cent we are, in effect, giving an extra upward push of something like ten per cent to the cost of all our imports. We simply cannot stand exchange depreciation and price decontrol at the same time.

GHOST TOWN

I HAVE seen earth subdued repeatedly
By men who labored with a keen delight
To slip the saddle on Infinity,
And I have never known the earth to fight . . .

But here I find my people put to rout,
Who everywhere are conquerors and kings,
And it has done me good to find it out!
Here, in its first green vigor, April flings

The hated yoke of pavement from its back,
And shatters manacles of brick and stone.
All down the dusty and deserted track
The earth's green children come into their own,

Having to lead them, in this cause sublime,
That grave old general whose name is Time.

R. H. GRENVILLE

The return of our dollar to parity in July 1946 was wise at the time, and it has been successful since. Its purpose was to shield us from some of the price increases that were threatening in the United States as a result of the break-up of price control there. Since that time our prices have indeed risen gradually, but we have avoided a good deal of the sharp inflation that has taken place in the United States. Prices down there are still, by any historical comparison, a good deal higher than here. As long as that is so our dollar should stay where it is.

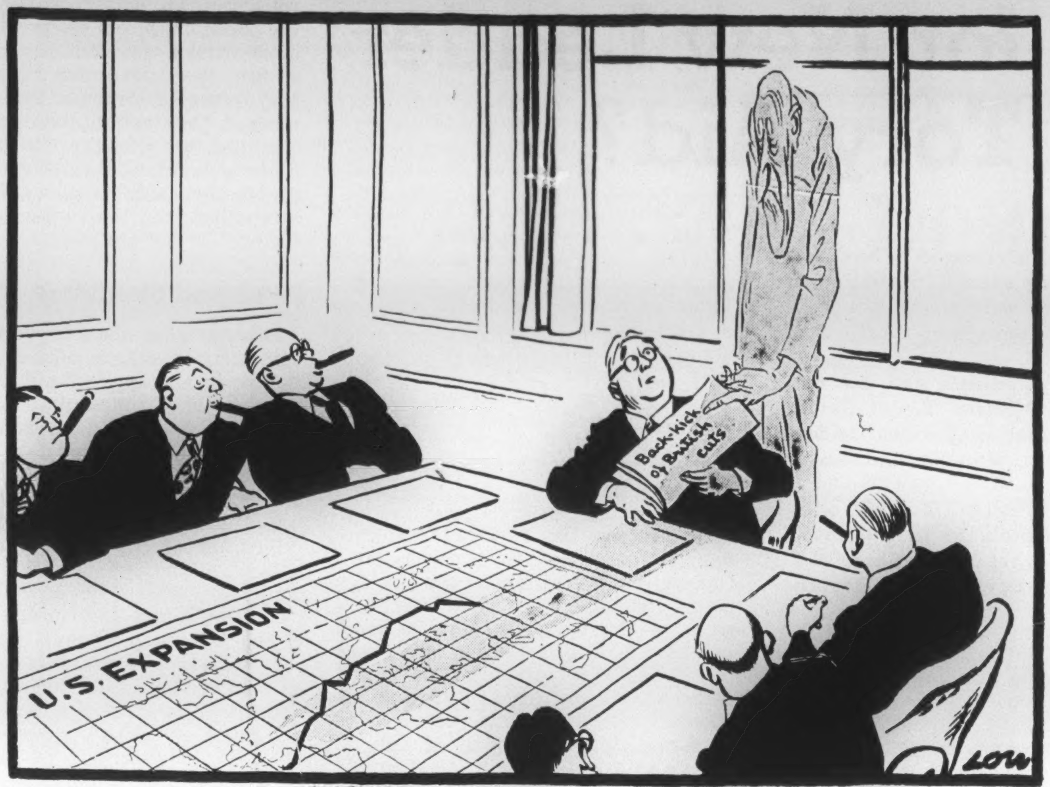
Paper and Democracy

A CANADIAN now resident in England writes that he sends his copy of SATURDAY NIGHT to a university professor in Heidelberg, where it is much appreciated, and adds that in a recent questionnaire to women in Germany asking what they wanted most, 70 per cent of them mentioned books; also that in Germany the serials printed in magazines and newspapers are carefully cut out and pasted together for use in libraries.

It is almost impossible for us on this continent, where the supply of paper is still ample to allow of the use of enormous quantities of it for comic strips and the most lavish kind of display advertising, to realize the consequences of Europe's deficiency in this commodity. This is the first time since education became universal and everybody learned to read, that any part of the world has lacked a sufficient supply of paper to deal with the reading requirements of its population; and the consequences upon the whole character of the community, and particularly upon the functioning of the democratic process, will be more far-reaching than any of us can calculate. And this at a moment when every free citizen is compelled to accept responsibility for the affairs not only of his own nation but of the entire human race.

The Drew Policy

MR. DREW'S action in bringing about the transfer of several hundred British immigrants to Canada by air, and his statement that Canada is capable of supporting a population of fifty millions, are both of them entirely consonant with what we believe to be the best interests of the Dominion. Whether his concentration on British immigration is for the best interests of Great Britain is another question, but the British can presumably be relied upon to protect themselves from any loss of population that may threaten to be too seriously detrimental to their economy.



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But the effect of all this upon Canadian politics is bound to be serious and may not be advantageous to the Progressive Conservative party in its Dominion campaign. The prospects for success in that campaign depend almost wholly upon the party's ability to secure support (whether in the form of straight Conservatives or of allies does not greatly matter) in the province of Quebec. Mr. Drew was getting on very well in the promotion of this object by his coalition with Mr. Duplessis on the subject of provincial rights. But nothing could be less popular in Quebec than a policy of heavy immigration into Canada, and particularly a policy which lays great stress on selectivity in favor of immigration from the United Kingdom.

We do not know whether Mr. Drew is looking forward to succeeding Mr. Bracken at an early date in the national leadership of the party. If he is, he has materially impaired his prospects by a series of actions which must inevitably cause him to be distrusted by the French-speaking portion of the electorate. But even if he does not become the national leader, he is already so clearly indicated as the source from which a great deal of the party's program is certain to proceed, that any loss of prestige for himself in Quebec is bound to be accompanied by a corresponding loss of strength for the party.

If there were any prospect of offsetting that loss in other parts of the country the matter would not be so serious; but we are unable to see how Mr. Drew's immigration policy can win the Progressive Conservatives any appreciable number of seats either in the Maritimes, which do not gain much by immigration, or in the West, where the party has scarcely any prospects anyhow outside of British Columbia. If Mr. Drew had consulted with Conservatives from other provinces concerning the effects of his dramatic gesture it is probable that he would have refrained from it, but consultation is not one of his inveterate habits. It may be, and probably is an excellent thing for Canada to have a few thousand more settlers from the British Isles, though the effect upon those Isles may be less advantageous. But if the price is a serious diminution in the strength of the national Conservative party it may be more than the gain is worth.

Nationalization

IF A Socialist government is ever elected to power in Ottawa we hope that it will distinguish between the forms of socialism, like the Ontario Hydro, that may be progressive and constructive, and the forms that are merely restrictive, like wartime controls. We also hope that it will concentrate on the former.

The Labor Government in Australia is going to nationalize the private banks. Members of the Government say that they expect a new international slump, starting in the United States, and that nationalization is needed to fight it. Their diagnosis may be quite right but their remedy is quite wrong. If the present Australian Government is going to fight off an American-born slump it will have to support Australian export industries by bonuses and perhaps by exchange depreciation, and maintain general employment by public works and by development projects of the Tennessee Valley type. Nationalization of the private banks will in no way help. The Government already has control of the foreign exchange rate and has access to the money it needs from a source that is not controlled by the "private interests"— the Commonwealth Bank established in 1911 by a Labor administration. In addition, a network of controls over the private banks has been built up over a period of years, and specially during the recent war, including restrictions on loans, deposits and interest rates. Once effective government control has been established, "nationalization" is little more than a rabble-rousing catch-word. The Australian Government should be opening the road, freeing the way, to greater use of loans and greater employment by private concerns, so that its own anti-slump work will be easier. Nationalization of banks will actually hamper private expansion because it will certainly make borrowing seem more risky to business men and will probably make lending more cumbersome and red-taped.

The Spy Story

WE HAVE never regarded the official Report of the Royal Commission On Espionage as an ideal literary product for bed-time reading. A much more serviceable product is the just-produced Canadian edition of "Soviet Spies: The Story of Russian Espionage in Canada" by Richard Hirsch (Collins, $1). Col. Hirsch wrote his book originally for American consumption, and one of his most interesting observations is his comparison of the Royal Commission method with that of the Un-American Activities Committee of Congress. The Committee, he thinks, "has shown itself to be technically unproficient, irresponsible, and inaccurate" and to have lent itself far too much to "personal publicity of its ranking members," and it "has never learned that counter-espionage cannot be confused with anti-Soviet sentiment. Counter-espionage is a precise and painstaking enterprise, and a general persecution of Communist sympathizers only results in queuing up candidates for subversion in front of Soviet offices."

The narrative that Col. Hirsch has constructed by a more logical arrangement of the materials in the Report is very complete and easy to follow. He says nothing about the somewhat drastic methods employed by the R.C.M.P. in its examination of suspects, such as the holding of them incommunicado and the examination of them without warning and without allowing access to counsel; but he is extremely fair in his estimate of the psychology and motives of the better types among those who were brought into the spy net-work. It is impossible to read his narrative without feeling a considerable amount of sympathy for the high-ranking scientists who were involved, such as Dr. Allan Nunn May, who violated his oath to his Government in the profound conviction that "This was a contribution I could make to the safety of mankind."

Among the background information which is not derived from the report is the interesting reminder that the secrecy so carefully preserved by the Canadian authorities while the investigation was going on was broken on February 3, 1946, by an American columnist, Mr. Drew Pearson, who must have secured the information through some leakage at Washington. What would happen if an American case were similarly allowed to leak at Ottawa we leave it to our readers to imagine.

Why Not Margarine?

THE rapid rise in the price of butter, which has already gone far above anything that is necessary to yield a fair return to the primary producers of milk, affords an excellent opportunity for a campaign for the removal of the ban on oleomargarine. The ban serves only one single purpose, that of fulfilling the functions of a protective tariff for the farmer, who has to carry the burden of all the protective tariffs accorded to everybody else. Being, however, an absolute prohibition rather than a scientifically calculated addition to the price of the imported article, continues to have its effect no matter how unreasonable the domestic price of butter may become. All the other arguments, and particularly those relating to health, have long since been exploded by the testimony of scientists and the experience of countries in which margarine is a highly valued article of food.

If Canada is to go on selling the produce of its industrial labor on a world market in competition with the produce of nations which keep down the cost of living by the use of an excellent butter substitute, we shall be compelled eventually to adopt the same method, and the sooner we do so the better.

The Pacific Region

THE establishment of an autonomous "region" of the C.P.R. covering the mountain and coastal territory west of the Prairies, and to be known as the Pacific Region, is a recognition, perhaps a little belated, of the radical difference between operations in flat territory and those in mountain territory, and still more of the fact that the railway system of a great ocean port like Vancouver cannot be effectively handled from an inland centre nearly fifteen hundred miles away.

The new set-up is chiefly a tribute to the growing importance of the port of Vancouver, and a recognition of the fact that the proper place from which to operate a railway is the great national port through which the products of its territory go out and the goods which that territory consumes come in. Vancouver's entries of sea-going and inland international vessels in a recent year fell only a little short in tonnage of those of Montreal and Halifax, and the rapidly rising importance of the Pacific trade makes it unlikely that it will ever go further down in the list. The change in the C.P.R.'s operating structure will have a most beneficial effect in drawing public attention to the immensely increased economic importance of the Pacific coast.

DRESSING UP THE HIPPO

CONSIDER the hippopotamus—
An artiodactyle, ungulate mammal
About the size of an omnibus,
And even uglier than a camel.
It's Job's be-HE-moth, the critics say,
(Some people pronounce it BE-e-moth)
Pursuing its vegetarian way
Exceeding playful and slow to wrath.

But the Circus press-agent, finding him
Too dull and dense in his cistern cage,
Gets a colored poster exceeding grim
Depicting him in a berserk rage,
All open-mouthed like a sewer-pipe,
Devouring children, bit by bit,
And writes a legend in monstrous type
"Blood-sweating behemoth of Holy Writ!"

So the Kremlin pictures the U.S.A.
So Egypt libels the British nation.
And hereabouts, in the selfsame way
Some picture Russia without cessation,
Till it seems as if the wide world o'er
There were Circus press-agents everywhere,
Who, when the facts are a dullish bore,
Can twist them into a lovely scare.

J. E. M.

Will Search for New Leader Need British Tory Aid?

By DAVID SCOTT

Speculation over the successor to Mr. Attlee, who is reported to have lost the confidence of many of his followers and may soon be resigning, is running at full tide in England and abroad. This writer, who is a well-known London journalist at present in Canada, looks over the field of possibilities.

Within the Labor Party the most publicized candidate and the one most likely to get Attlee's support is Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin, "Labor's Churchill". Certainly the British public has long ceased to find Attlee an inspiring leader. Labor members Cripps, Morrison and Bevan are other possibilities.

The Conservative party's eminent candidate is Winston Churchill, who, according to Mr. Scott, is more suited to wartime problems than to those of peace. However, Anthony Eden may be just what Britain needs at a time when a class war has proved its futility and a new coalition Government may soon have to be formed.

ACCORDING to reports from London, Mr. Attlee has decided to resign the Premiership. This he will do, if the reports are confirmed, because he has lost the confidence of his own followers. That this is so has become painfully clear during the last few weeks. The crisis which has burst so unpleasantly upon the British people was ushered in by a demand for Attlee's resignation from the *Daily Mirror*, a newspaper that supports the Labor Government. In this case the *Mirror* faithfully reflected discontent with the party leadership among the Labor rank and file.

Attlee appeared to have surmounted this for a time when he laid the Government's emergency powers bill before the House of Commons, and secured its passage through that House and the House of Lords. But a vote taken at a recent meeting of the Parliamentary Labor Party was the writing on the wall for him. At that meeting, by promising to introduce legislation to nationalize the iron and steel industry in the fall, Attlee secured a majority of only ten. Of about 250 Labor members present, 80 voted for the Government, 70 voted against it and no less than 100 abstained.

If such a vote had been given in the House of Commons, not at a private party meeting, it would have entailed the immediate resignation of the Government. As it is, Attlee may well feel it impossible to carry on. But Labor retains a large majority in the lower House, and while this is so a Labor Government, led by a new Prime Minister if necessary, will remain in power. A general election could be forced by the House of Lords, with its Conservative majority, if it refused to pass a vital Government measure or amended it out of recognition. But the Lords are too astute to give Labor a chance of going to the country on a cry of "Peers v. People." That is why they passed the Government's emergency powers bill without amendment, but decided to take only a short holiday.

While Labor keeps control, Attlee's successor must be sought among the Labor members. Mr. Bevin would be a good choice personally, if he can stand the strain, and it has already been predicted that Attlee will "name" him as his successor. That is to say, he will advise the King to "send for Mr. Bevin" when he (Attlee) places his resignation in His Majesty's hands.

Bevin is the most rugged individualist among the Labor Ministers—he has been described as "Labor's Churchill"—and though his foreign policy is unpopular with the Left wing of the party, his international prestige is high. Failing him, the party has two categories of candidates to choose from, according to whether it wishes to continue a moderate, go-slow policy or take a plunge into full-blooded Socialism.

When Attlee formed his Ministry in 1945, he divided portfolios evenly among the Labor "intellectuals" and representatives of the working class, most of whom were Trade Union officials. Of the leading 20 members of his cabinet, exactly half had started life as manual workers—five of them were former coalminers—while the remainder were drawn from the professional or leisured classes. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was an old Etonian; Attlee himself, Stafford Cripps and others were "Public School" men with university degrees. Several Ministers were products of that forcing-house of theoretical statesmanship, the London School of Economics. To balance them in popular favor were men like Bevin ("Ernie" to his pals) who worked as a farm-boy at 16, "Herbie" Morrison, son of a London policeman and strong man of the London County Council, and Aneurin Bevan, the Welsh miner whose bitter attacks on Mr. Churchill during the war had won him a reputation for daring, if not always for discretion.

First-Class Brain

If the Government is to be led by a moderate (excluding Bevin), Sir Stafford Cripps, as an accomplished administrator with a first-class brain—he was earning $150,000 a year at the Bar before he became a Minister—would seem to be the most likely choice. If a firebrand is wanted, the party could not do better than choose Aneurin Bevan, who has both ability and audacity and would not hesitate to lead a revolt against the older men.

If dissatisfaction with Attlee in the Labor party has reached the point of forcing him to resign the premiership, it may be supposed that the British public at large has long ceased to find him an inspiring leader, if it ever did so. Attlee has none of the dynamic or even picturesque qualities which appeal to the crowd. He is a consistently dull speaker; indeed, the graver or more dramatic the occasion of his speech, the duller the speech is apt to be. At every meeting he attends he gives the impression of a neutral chairman rather than a protagonist for one side or the other; he is in fact a very good chairman, much happier when he is holding the scales evenly between other speakers than when he has to speak himself. And when he does speak, his manner is that of a civil servant reading a carefully prepared brief, rather than an active politician. He is an acknowledged master of procedure, a safe, honest, cool-tempered, level-headed man with none of the arts of the orator and none of that reserve of passion that the true orator can summon in a crisis, and that sometimes carries the day when all else has failed.

How such a man rose to be the acknowledged leader of the British Labor party and its second Prime Minister would be something of a mystery if one did not remember the fundamentally dual nature of that party and the fact that it aspires to represent an active cross-section of the community, not the working class alone. Attlee was chosen partly to reassure the *bourgeoisie*, partly, one may guess, in a moment of revulsion against the type of leadership represented by Ramsay Macdonald, a lifelong revolutionary of obscure but supposedly aristocratic origin who succumbed to the wiles of "high society" in his old age.

Head and Shoulders

Directly they look beyond the Labor party in search of a leader, one figure, in the eyes of many English people, stands out head and shoulders above all rivals: that of Winston Churchill, who in the dark days of 1940 defied and out-bluffed the Nazi and Fascist dictators and by his intrepid example and inspired oratory rallied all of Britain behind him in a fight to the last gasp for its freedom. (At least, the British people were ready and determined to fight to the last gasp, though fortunately they didn't have to). Whatever may be said of Churchill's pre-war record and his postwar tactics, he is sure of his place in history as one of the greatest Englishmen of modern times. Yet it is a curious fact, and one that became very evident in 1945, that the trust and affection that the British people, almost without exception, felt for Churchill in the height of battle are matched only by the instinctive distrust that many, perhaps still a majority, feel for him in time of peace.

It may be that the country will turn to Churchill once more for salvation. It may equally well be that this distrust will persist in the face of an emergency, however grave, that springs not from a simple trial of strength and spirit but from the more obscure and complicated play of social and economic forces.

In distrusting Churchill as a peacetime leader, if I may attempt an impartial judgment, the British people show the profound political instinct that so often stands them in good stead. Churchill is a magnificent war leader simply because he is, by heredity and predilection, a man of war, not peace. Strife is the breath of his nostrils, and though he can paint with fair skill and write fine, ringing prose about his favorite subject, he is not really happy in the peaceful arts. It is too often forgotten that he is not only Mr. Churchill of the House of Commons but also Colonel Churchill of the 4th Hussars; his early training was military, and though his record as a serving soldier has long been over-shadowed by his political career, he has never lost

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his taste for the military life or his understanding of strategic problems. His knowledge of military history and military questions generally is highly specialized; it was thanks to this that his fertile brain conceived, during the war, the guiding principles of allied strategy, and that victory was achieved at far less cost in British lives than that of the dreary slogging-match of 1914 to 1918.

No Blank Cheque

For all this the British people are duly grateful to their war-time hero, but it does not mean that they are willing to give him a blank cheque for the future. They remember how impatient he was, in the war years, with any suggestion that a program for peace should be worked out well in advance of victory. They remember, too, certain technical errors of the past which cost them dear; for instance, the premature return to the gold standard when Churchill was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the institution of the horse-power tax which killed the British export trade in motor-cars. They even remember certain episodes in Winston's past, such as the "Battle of Sydney Street" and the ballyhoo by-election in Westminster just after World War I, which remind them that there is a streak of the mountebank in his character.

More recently, they remember his solitary attempt during the war (when he had nothing else to do during convalescence from an attack of pneumonia) to outline a program of postwar reconstruction. This was received with sceptical amusement by most of his radio audience; "Good old Winnie," they said, and forgot his words as soon as they had heard them.

If war should come again, and if it should find Winston Churchill still able to lead his countrymen to battle, they would follow him as they did before. But in the less clear-cut issues of public finance and national economy, in the maintenance of an old-fashioned imperialism or in the choice between State control and private enterprise, they feel that he is not quite up-to-date, and they will turn for guidance to younger and more supple minds than his.

That is why many even among Churchill's most sincere admirers thought it a mistake on his part to "run for the Premiership" in the 1945 election, or even to keep the party leadership he had accepted—rather unwisely for a truly national leader—when the war was at its height. It would have become him better, they felt, to retire from party politics at the summit of his glory, accepting a peerage and the offer of the Garter and contenting himself thenceforward with the role of an adviser to his party or even to the nation when it needed counsel, while leaving the rough-and-tumble of the hustings to a younger man. As things turned out, the old war-horse overreached himself badly in the race for popular favor after VE-day. His election campaign verged on a fiasco, for the people were no longer in the mood for heroics; the cigar and the square Derby hat had ceased to please, and the Churchillian rhetoric rang hollow when applied to the problems of a doubtful future.

No Falling Mantle

Saddest of all, Elisha was waiting for Elijah's mantle to fall upon his shoulders, but Elisha was disappointed once again. Anthony Eden was then 48; not perhaps quite of Churchill's calibre, he nevertheless enjoyed a great reputation in Parliament and in the country, and he would have made an ideal leader for a Conservative party rejuvenated and purged of its reactionary elements. He was the most popular member of the House of Commons with all parties; his patent sincerity, diligence and unaffected friendliness had long disarmed distrust of his "Eton and Oxford" background among Labor members. His resignation from Chamberlain's cabinet on the "appeasement" issue before the war had brought him great credit with the general public. Eden has had the misfortune to serve under three Prime Ministers, Baldwin, Chamberlain and Churchill, each of whom was a dominating personality and left him no opportunity to rise to the full height of his powers. What they may be will not be known until he faces the final test of leadership. The very loyalty of his character has been a handicap to his career, for personal loyalty, however admirable in itself, is not always a recipe for advancement to the highest office.

It may be that the British people should not go too far in their quest for a leader. We all saw in 1939 what the *Fuehrerprinzip* can bring about, and individual genius is not usually an efficient substitute for well-balanced teamwork. Nor has it yet been proved that Eden conceals, beneath his agreeably polished exterior, a spark of genius, unless it be a genius for conciliation. That, indeed, may be just what Britain needs at a time when the "class-war" dear to the Marxists has proved its futility and a new coalition Government may soon have to be formed.

If such an opportunity should come Eden's way, it might release in him powers of command and of persuasion which have not had a chance to develop until now. And if, by a turn in fortune's wheel, enlightened Conservatism should take the place of Socialism in the control of Britain's destinies, a younger Conservative leader with a more sympathetic understanding of the modern scene might be able to prove that free enterprise, used with due regard for the public interest, is still the key to a better future for the sorely tried and patient population of the British Isles.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Rail Car Embargo Showed Danger in One-Man-Control Decrees

By FRANK FLAHERTY

Ottawa.

THE affair of the freight cars caused a good deal of excitement in the Departments of External Affairs and Transport and in the daily press of Canada. At the other end of the line in Washington reports indicate that it caused hardly a ripple on the surface of a bigger pool. All the same it will long be remembered by certain officials in both countries and may well stand out as an example of how business between two countries professing to have such friendly relations as Canada and the U.S. ought not to be conducted.

The hub of the matter was that by the decision of one man at Washington Canadians were threatened with a coal shortage during the coming winter and Canadian business and industry were confronted with the possibility of having to slow down operations. The Office of Defence Transportation at Washington is a hangover from war days and possesses sweeping powers over American railways. It is responsible only to the President. On August 11 the director of that office, in the plenitude of his powers ordered U.S. railways to cease delivering coal to the Canadian National Railways. The so-called embargo became effective Aug. 14 and remained in effect for four days during which time the wires were kept hot between Ottawa and Washington and freight cars became a matter of high diplomatic importance.

The reason was the alleged failure of the Canadian National to rush a lot of U.S.-owned freight cars across the border. Previous to the imposition of the embargo there had been a threat that it would be applied to both Canadian railways unless the excess of American cars in Canada over American cars in the U.S. were reduced to 8,000. Apparently the Canadian Pacific satisfied the O.D.T. director it was doing its share.

When the embargo came off the excess had been reduced below the limit and so, if it should wish to take credit for a victory, O.D.T. can claim that it made its point. On the other hand the removal of the embargo occasioned a good deal of satisfaction in Ottawa in the fact that through official diplomatic channels the unconditional removal of the embargo on the ground that it was unjustified was demanded.

Freight cars are in short supply in both countries, due to the fact that traffic increased during the war, has since remained at a high level and is still increasing. While this was taking place new cars were not built. Since the war's end, due to continuing shortages and other demands on steel and labor, there has been relatively little building. The old cars have been kept rolling but did not get the servicing and repairs that normal railroading would provide.

In this car shortage situation, extending over a period of years, there have been a good number of irritations which have not come to public light. They led up to the recent incident and contributed to the resentment felt at Ottawa over the arbitrary action of O.D.T. For instance, last winter the Canadian government turned the heat on Canadian railways to move grain from the west to the East. Bad storms tied up cars on sidings. Eastern farmers who depended on western grain to feed their livestock were heading for a coarse grain famine. Great Britain was clamoring for wheat at Atlantic ports and Eastern elevators were empty. There was then a big excess of Canadian box cars in the U.S. and Ottawa got little cooperation from O.D.T. in its appeal for speedy returns. Yet it had no choice but to deal with O.D.T. and it took an incident such as the embargo to give Ottawa a chance to get the freight car exchange situation up to a higher level of government.

Current Discussions

Hence it is that through the Canadian Embassy at Washington and via the State Department discussions are now being launched looking to an understanding so that such difficulties will not occur again. The understanding, if one is reached, will involve a recognition by Washington that if open top coal cars are important to the U.S., box cars for grain and other freight are important for Canada. It will also involve a recognition that if the balance of trade is to continue as it is, with Canada buying more from the U.S. than it sells to the U.S., it has to be taken as normal that there be more U.S cars in Canada than Canadian cars in the U.S. This is particularly obvious when it is remembered that American railways own 25 times as many cars as do Canadian.

The purpose of transport control in both countries, of course, was to see that the maximum use is made of available equipment. That means that cars must be kept rolling loaded with goods to the maximum, left sitting idle or rolling empty to the minimum. Achieving that purpose means checking the human tendency of railroad executives to hold cars on their lines. Getting a return load, however, may mean some delay, perhaps a devious route of return. There have been made cases in which American cars are sent rolling back and forth in Canada handling freight while Canadian cars originally despatched to the southern states to deliver newsprint have been kept rolling around between American cities for weeks.

Owing to Canada's heavy export of newsprint to the U.S. there is a normal excess of Canadian box cars there over American box cars in Canada. Owing to our heavy purchases of coal there is a normal excess of American open top cars in Canada over Canadian open top cars in the U.S. A heavy run of coal shipments starting in June created the situation which led to the drastic action by O.D.T. Ottawa's main point in the controversy is that no allowance was made for the particular traffic situation which occurred and that the hastening of the return of empty cars actually involved uneconomical usage if the traffic needs of both countries were viewed in combination.

At the height of the controversy O.D.T. director J. Monroe Johnson accused the Canadian National of bad railroading. Only a railway expert could say whether there was any justice in his observation but Transport Minister Lionel Chevrier and his officials say there is none. There was also the charge from Ottawa that O.D.T. was pushing Canada around, a charge which appeared to be justified by the imposition of the embargo at a time when the effects of action initiated by the Canadian railway to move cars had not fully reflected itself in the statistics. In other words, the cars had been started moving but had not crossed the border.

The sense of grievance at Ottawa was aggravated by the refusal of O.D.T. to continue to accept the method of counting United States cars in Canada which had been used during all previous discussions. Up to August 11 the Canadian transport adviser, B.S. Liberty, had compiled his report on cars on the basis of three types and two railways.

At the critical point, however, the Washington office suddenly began using the figures of the Canadian Railway Association which include all railways and all types of cars and showed the balance to be 12,082 against Canada as against a figure of 7,888 on the old basis.

Removal of the embargo made everybody happy and put an end to what might easily have become the ugliest incident between Canada and the United States in many a year. Cooperation between the two capitals being what it has been it would seem to be dangerous for either government to leave it in the power of one man to take a decision which will adversely affect interests in the other country or disturb Canadian-American relations as they would have been disturbed by continuance of the embargo.

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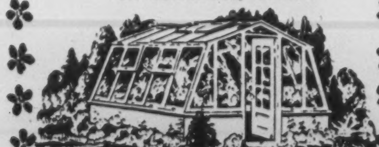

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Canada and The Imperial Life

Through Half a Century

1897

"A Colony — Yet A Nation . . .

Words never before, in the history of the world, associated together!" A memorable sentence — spoken of Canada by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Third Colonial Conference in London, England, in 1897. And that same year The Imperial Life opened its doors for business in a little office at King and Victoria Streets, Toronto.

1909: PORCUPINE AREA OPENS UP

The discovery of gold in the Porcupine District of Northern Ontario heralded the discovery of other mineral deposits—contributed greatly to the opening of Canada's northern mines.

Business in Force	*$26,507,000*
Benefits Disbursed to Date	*$1,060,000*
Assets to meet obligations	*$5,303,000*

1913: CANADA WELCOMES 402,000 NEWCOMERS

This year immigration into Canada reached its height with over four hundred thousand hopeful new Canadians landing on our shores . . . a great boon for Canada.

Business in Force	*$42,632,000*
Benefits Disbursed to Date	*$2,435,000*
Assets to meet obligations	*$9,111,000*

1918: VICTORY AT LAST

World War I was over. The bugles had sounded "Cease Fire," and a wave of relief swept the country. Canada had taken a full-grown nation's part in the Victory.

Business in Force	*$72,741,000*
Benefits Disbursed to Date	*$6,882,000*
Assets to meet obligations	*$15,448,000*

1921: FIGHTING THE SCOURGE — DIABETES

The whole world paid tribute in 1921 to the Canadian Doctors Banting, Best and associates when they perfected a technique for extracting insulin for use in diabetes.

Business in Force	*$128,968,000*
Benefits Disbursed to Date	*$11,369,000*
Assets to meet obligations	*$22,079,000*

1927: CANADA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR

This year, Canada celebrated sixty years of progress and achievement!
This Year — IMPERIAL LIFE — THIRTY YEARS OLD!

Business in Force	*$242,131,000*
Benefits Disbursed to Date	*$28,714,000*
Assets to meet obligations	*$45,242,000*

1934: QUINTS BORN IN CALLANDER

The world gasped in surprise when five baby girls were born in Northern Ontario to Mr. and Mrs. Oliva Dionne . . . and all five lived . . . a triumph for Dr. Dafoe.

Business in Force	*$278,934,000*
Benefits Disbursed to Date	*$79,085,000*
Assets to meet obligations	*$71,357,000*

1936: THREE ENTOMBED AT MOOSE RIVER

Three men were buried in an accident at Moose River Mine in Nova Scotia. 240 hours later two of them—Dr. D. E. Robertson and Alfred Scadding—were rescued alive.

Business in Force	*$281,579,000*
Benefits Disbursed to Date	*$93,172,000*
Assets to meet obligations	*$79,100,000*

1939: CANADA DECLARES WAR

On Sept. 3rd, 1939, Britain declared war against Germany. Seven days later—as soon as Parliament could be assembled—Canada made her own independent declaration.

Business in Force	*$299,597,000*
Benefits Disbursed to Date	*$115,506,000*
Assets to meet obligations	*$91,815,000*

1946: IMPERIAL LIFE BREAKS ALL RECORDS!

During 1946 the Company's insurance in force passed the $400-millions mark —the last $100-millions having been secured in less than six years!

Business in Force *$437,339,000* *Benefits Disbursed to Date $164,813,000*
Assets to meet obligations $137,775,000

SECURITY AND PROGRESS THROUGH HALF A CENTURY

Imperial Life

Founded 1897 • Head Office: Toronto, Canada

Protection from TB Is Given by New Vaccine

By FRANCIS E. MASON

Tuberculosis, the chief killer of persons between the ages of 15 and 45, is being spread today by people who don't know they have it. Lung tuberculosis which is prevalent in 80 per cent of all cases, can be completely cured if it is treated at an early stage. Chest X-rays provide the most efficient grand-scale detector of tuberculosis. But there is another detector known as B.C.G. produced in Canada which is relatively cheap and quick. B.C.G., an anti-TB vaccine, is most important for those living with tuberculars and those susceptible to it.

FEW people are aware that, since 1926, an anti-tuberculosis vaccine has been produced in Canada at the University of Montreal. This powerful medical weapon, together with Canada's expanding chain of chest X-ray clinics, is launching a devastation attack on the age-old killer of man.

Tuberculosis cut life short for the heavy-boned Neolithic man; today it is still the first cause of death for Canadians in the age group between 15 and 45. Yet the pulmonary, or lung infection, which accounts for 80 per cent of all cases, can be completely cured if it is treated at an early stage.

Mass chest-X-rays provide the most efficient grand-scale detector of tuberculosis. These portable clinics screen out early infection before any outward symptoms have appeared. The victim has a nine-to-one chance of recovery, and subsequent treatment frequently has him back at his job in a matter of months.

Already the survey has been carried out on a nation-wide scale. Tremendous strides have been made at the Gage Institute in Toronto, where Dr. Clarence A. Wicks, the recently appointed R.C.A.F. veteran, and his relatively small staff of 28 experts have set a goal at free chest X-rays for every one of the near million inhabitants of their area. Since the plan's inauguration in November, 1945, 75,000 miniature exposures have been examined at Gage for evidence of tuberculosis.

In similar centres throughout Canada, duplicate high-speed cameras are clicking off snapshot-size chest X-rays at the rate of 100 per hour. Vancouver has the first completely self-contained unit. Its huge white van carries its own equipment and technicians right into the survey area.

Volunteer workers moved into the area in advance to classify groups and to arrange appointments. Each person stepping before the camera is assigned a number which remains as a permanent record of his X-ray. Within two weeks of the completion of the survey, he will be notified to report to his nearest clinic if there is cause for alarm—otherwise he can relax.

Here at last is a quick and relatively inexpensive detector of early tuberculosis. Cases in the incipient stage are found when tuberculosis has been proven to be absolutely curable. With this early recognition and treatment the general public is protected. The disease becomes concentrated to the small, safeguarding circle of the sanatorium. But what of the attendants; the nurses, doctors and assistants; their families and their friends, who must live in daily contact with infection?

They need the protection of an efficient vaccine. Such a vaccine, under the direction of Dr. Arnold Frappier of the Institute of Microbiology, has been produced at the University of Montreal for over 20 years.

Strange Career

Known as B.C.G., this one-time much-touted, much-doubted vaccine has had a strange career of ups and downs since its discovery at the Pasteur Institute in Paris nearly 40 years ago. Only now, after years of painstaking and notable experiment in Canada and other parts of the world, is the true worth of B.C.G. being fully realized.

Bacillus Calmette-Guérin was named for its co-discoverers, Albert Calmette and Camille Guérin. Its first constructive use was to immunize cattle, with apparent success. By 1920, the two Frenchman announced that B.C.G. could be used with safety on human beings.

The vaccine acquired a considerable reputation in Europe, then in 1930 it suffered a violent set-back through a tragic accident in the German city of Lubeck. The most widely-used method of application was by injection of living tubercle bacilli which had been weakened to the point where they were incapable of causing progressive disease. Two hundred and forty-eight children in Lubeck had been vaccinated with B.C.G. before it was discovered that the vaccine contained quantities of virulent TB microbes. Tuberculosis flared up in every child. Of the 248 vaccinated, 74 died. The error was later exposed as a laboratory bungle, but the vaccine suffered a major blow. In the millions of later vaccinations not a single death has been attributed to B.C.G., but for a time, the Lubeck tragedy spread a haze of suspicion over the vaccine.

A more pertinent flaw was the lack of positive evidence that B.C.G. was effective. Short-range scattered experiments had proved nothing. A control was needed, whereby both vaccinated and unvaccinated groups could be placed under simultaneous observation.

Dr. R. G. Ferguson reports of notable and conclusive experiments in Saskatchewan's sans and hospitals. In several sanatoriums 60 per cent of the female employees, who were tuberculin-negative at the start of their training, became infected with tuberculosis during their first year of service. If B.C.G. could protect these women, then conceivably it could protect anyone.

The National Research Council launched a full-scale experiment. Over 1,000 nurses and other employees were vaccinated while an unvaccinated group served as controls. Dr. Ferguson reports that over a five-year period, the non-vaccinated nurses had developed tuberculosis at a rate exceeding the vaccinated group's average four to one.

From Montreal came additional evidence to support B.C.G. Boys and girls there, born into TB-infected homes, were as dangerously exposed as Saskatchewan's nurses.

The National Research Council authorized Dr. Joseph A. Beaudouin's experiments and his recent tabulations indicate the death rate in his unprotected group of children to be more than double that in the vaccinated group. Dr. Beaudouin's studies were meticulously controlled for accuracy, and his conclusion is that, "B.C.G. administered by the mouth affords a high degree of protection to new-born babies brought up in contact with open tuberculosis."

In Uruguay, new-born babies are vaccinated within a few days of birth. Physicians there have evolved a novel and fascinating technique for checking results. Each vaccinated baby is tattooed with a small black mark on his right big toe. At a future date it will be a simple matter to check all incoming sanatorium patients for a B.C.G. marking. To date, 70,000 infants have been vaccinated in Canada.

But Dr. Ferguson, six of whose children have received the vaccine, maintains that not only his children, but, "All people in contact with the disease should be protected." The Hamilton and Fort William sans, in Ontario, are going ahead now with staff experiments conducted on a volunteer basis. Meanwhile, additional evidence appears from other countries.

One Sure Thing

Dr. Johannes Holm reports from Denmark that last year over 40,000 Danes were vaccinated. All tuberculin-negative soldiers in that country now get the vaccine as a matter of routine. Today a large number of America's doctors are convinced of its value for TB susceptible groups. But one thing is sure; though the vaccine has a definite and important place in tuberculosis control, it is not the cure-all wonder-drug it has recently been suggested to be in the press.

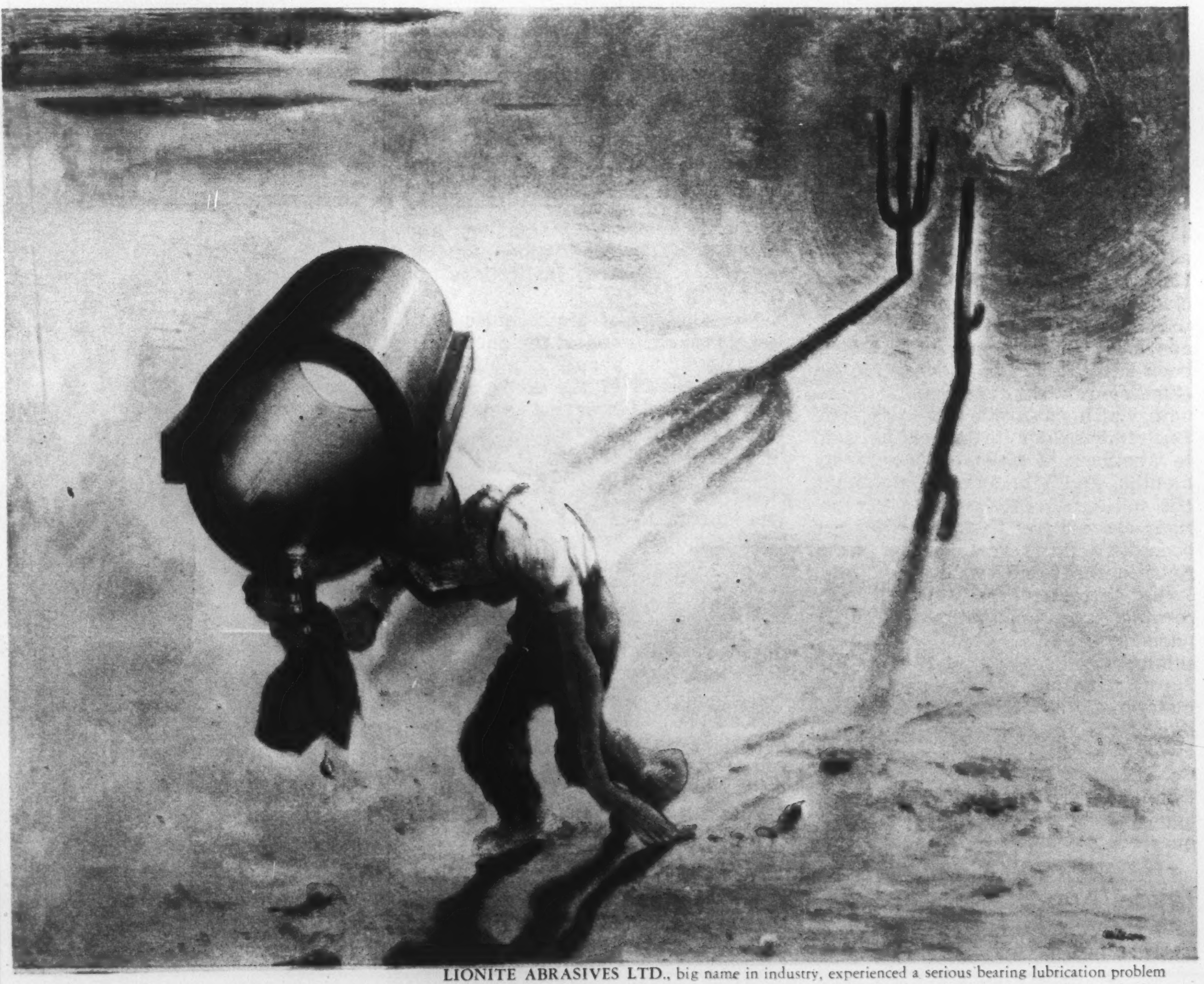
Doctors who have pioneered with the vaccine are the first to claim its limitations. Dr. Holm states, "B.C.G. gives considerable, but not absolute, protection. A few vaccinated persons will develop pulmonary tuberculosis, but their number will be far lower than the unvaccinated." Best results will probably come from Europe, where there is no hope of providing in time, adequate food and care for the millions now sick.

In Canada, where we have almost adequate facilities for cure, and where that cure in most provinces, is completely free of charge, the chest X-ray clinics seem to offer a more comprehensive solution. B.C.G. will still be required for susceptible groups, but with increased recognition and treatment of the disease, use of the vaccine will be limited to those people in actual contact with tuberculars. That would include infants born to tubercular mothers, incoming hospital patients, and all those people who serve in our hospitals and sans.

An important feature of Canada's intensified detection survey is the predicted need for more and more facilities of treatment. It is not enough to discover active cases. They must be isolated and cured. But the number of recoveries will increase in direct ratio to the number of early cases found and treated.

Doctors emphasize that all those in the 10 to 30 age group should, in particular, have an X-ray as soon as it is available in their community, for this is the most susceptible age group. But with Canada's magnificent effort now thoroughly under way, it can safely be hoped that, for lack of patients, most of our sanatoriums will be given over to other uses within the lifetime of our children.

Designers of men's fashions in Britain are swinging away from conventional styles and also trying to save material. This evening "battle-dress" in midnight blue has tie to match.



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Estimated temperatures ran above 350° F. Consumption of the grease being used ran from 400 to 500 pounds a week . . .

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Operating temperature dropped at once to 125-150° F—and oil consumption to 10 gallons (90 pounds) a week. A great saving? Yes, but the Shell Industrial Lubrication Plan went a step further . . .

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So encouraging were these results that other companies in the area with similar equipment tried Shell Tribunis Oil. After two weeks of individual test operations they confirmed Lionite's experience.

As new machines and new methods come into use, the need for *planned* lubrication is even greater. Shell's complete and progressive lubrication plan includes: study and analysis of plant and machines; engineering counsel; advice on applying lubricants; schedules and controls for each machine; periodic reports on progress.

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Argentina's New Plan May Quell Sceptics

By FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN

Argentina is still regarded with varying degrees of scepticism. Some of this suspicion in the Western hemisphere has been inspired by Russophiles while some has been the result of observing a series of governments that have had too many reactionary and demagogic qualities for true democracy. This writer briefly examines the development of the country since it broke with Spain in 1810. The latest important event in its history is the Five-Year Plan of President Peron which, with its great centralizing measures, will change the country considerably—for better or worse—long before it is completed. Meanwhile, Argentina is also clarifying her position in international affairs.

THE leftists of the cultural variety continue their crusade against Peron of Argentina and Franco of Spain. The *New Republic* of discarded Henry Wallace and the *Nation* of fancying Freda Kirchwey provide grist for the Red mill with an ardor and a militancy that have come to be regarded as chronic hysteria. Even the *Saturday Evening Post,* usually a sober magazine, lately treated its readers to a drumming article on Argentina, calling her "New-World Superstate."

Having read a relatively huge pile of writings on Argentina — books, articles, bulletins (Pan American Union), surveys (Orbis), I have concluded that to thoroughly understand the Federal Republic of Argentina, one must be an Argentinian. In his book "Inside Latin America" John Gunther relates a diplomatic anecdote which confirms this deduction. One ambassador to Argentina said to another: "I have been here six months, and I understand nothing." His colleague replied: "Your perceptions are quicker than mine. I have been here three years, and I have reached the same conclusion."

But there are many things concerning Argentina that can be easily understood. These understandable things become more and more apparent, if one studies the whole history of Argentina, from the coming of the *conquistadors*, who followed closely upon the heels of Columbus, to the emergence of Juan Domingo Peron as president a year ago—a span of four centuries and a quarter.

Feudal Appendage

Argentina broke from Spain in 1810. For three centuries, she had been little more than a feudal appendage of feudal Spain. During those three colonial centuries, Argentina received from Spain habits that have persisted to this day.

The fingerprints of Bourbonism still cling to the Argentine flesh, and may be seen, for instance, in her landowning system (one-fifth of the land, 1,079,000 sq. mi. in area, is owned by about 2,000 families). For three hundred years, Argentina received from Spain all the lessons of bad government. All the higher offices in colonial government were held by the favored sons of the ruling families of Spain—who were displaced often in order to assure subserviency — and the bulk of the lower offices were pre-empted by ambitious bidders. The school of politics in which Argentina was shaped contained all the seeds of graft. Under the system of viceroyalties, the leaven of corruption worked from bottom to top, and from top to bottom.

Despite this three century-long denial of the catharsis of self-rule, the Argentine revolt of 1810 was only a half-hearted affair. The colonists had not pardoned Spain her exploitations and trade exactions, or forgotten the imperiousness of her administration, but their loyalty to the royal Court was still strong, especially among the creoles. The seeds of discontent were far from general. The catalytic agent who provoked Argentina to independent life was Napoleon when he unseated the Bourbons and placed his brother Joseph on the Spanish throne (1808). The Argentinians felt that they owed no allegiance to a king of French blood.

Experiments in Government

Yet the provisional junta which was formed in 1810 would have turned into a dismal failure, had it not been for the persistence and military prowess of José de San Martin, who compelled the Spanish garrisons to quit the soil of La Plata, and who later liberated Chile, Bolivia and Peru, sharing, in this, honors with Simon Bolivar. The Act of Independence was passed at the second congress at Tucuman in 1816. The Republic's early experiments in government suggest, here, a certain amount of scrutiny.

The events which we are attempting to compress into a few paragraphs must be examined in the light of the struggle which was proceeding in Europe. The era of political revolution in Europe was preceded by the agricultural and industrial revolutions, which were the result of the application of scientific knowledge to the techniques of production, and which laid the foundations for the overthrow of the institutions of feudalism.

The writings of Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau and of the encyclopedists brought about a momentous metamorphosis in the souls of men and nations. Men developed a desire for a greater degree of participation in determining the policies and decisions of the government of their country, and a greater degree of freedom for the individual under the law, and nations developed a sense of "national" consciousness which terminated with the destruction of dynastic interests. The French Revolution, the reforms in England, the American Revolution, and the liberation of Greece are examples of this revolutionary movement.

It was only natural that during the eighteenth century, when new concepts of human rights were being discussed in Europe and North America, the colonials of Central and South Americas would conceive that these rights belonged as fully to them as to the people of other lands. In Argentina, those ideas were slower in penetrating because of the gulf between the refined *partenos* (residents of Buenos Aires) and the untamed *gauchos* (cowboys) of the plains, and because of the rivalries between Buenos Aires and the Provinces.

Unprepared

The main fact to remember, however, is that Argentina—and this applies to all the other colonies of Latin America—was ill prepared for independence, and still less prepared for self-rule. The bulk of her people were poor, ignorant, primitive, and the better educated minority were inexperienced in government, having been systematically excluded from important political offices under the old régime. No wonder, therefore, that the history of Argentina has been marked by violence, fraud, revolutions, wars (civil and foreign) and coups d'état. Peron is the product of a complex which involves politics, economics, diplomacy, nationalism and religion.

The century and a quarter from 1820 to 1945, despite continued political instability, was one of terrific development, with four great men successively dominating it: Bernardino Rivadavia, Juan Manuel de Rosos, Julio A. Roca and Hippolito Irogoyen. This development came from the introduction of foreign capital and management, the growth of European immigration, exchange, education, agricultural and industrial progress.

The four were dictators in terms that dictatorship is interpreted in our day. On assuming power, Rosas said: "You have chosen me to govern according to my ability and conscience, and I obey. My convictions will be my guide, and it will be my duty to make them prevail". When Irogoyen assumed power (Irogoyen was independent and nationalistic, violently opposed to Europe and the United States), he said: "I well know that I am no routine ruler, for no human power could have prevailed upon me to assume office as such a ruler. . . . I am entrusted with the highest mandate of the nation, which has bidden me fulfil the just and genuine aspirations of the Argentine people".

The situation has not changed. Rosas spoke in 1832, Irogoyen in 1916. Rosas was cruel and thorough, Irogoyen egotist and radical. But both were *personalistas* in politics. The first saw the introduction of constitutionalism (1852), the second saw, for the first time in Argentine history, a government in power defeated by popular vote, that is universal suffrage, the secret ballot, and proportional representation. The first, Rosas, lost power as a result of a defeat in battle; the second, Irogoyen, lost power (1930) as a result of a revolt against his high-handedness.

Parties Dissolved

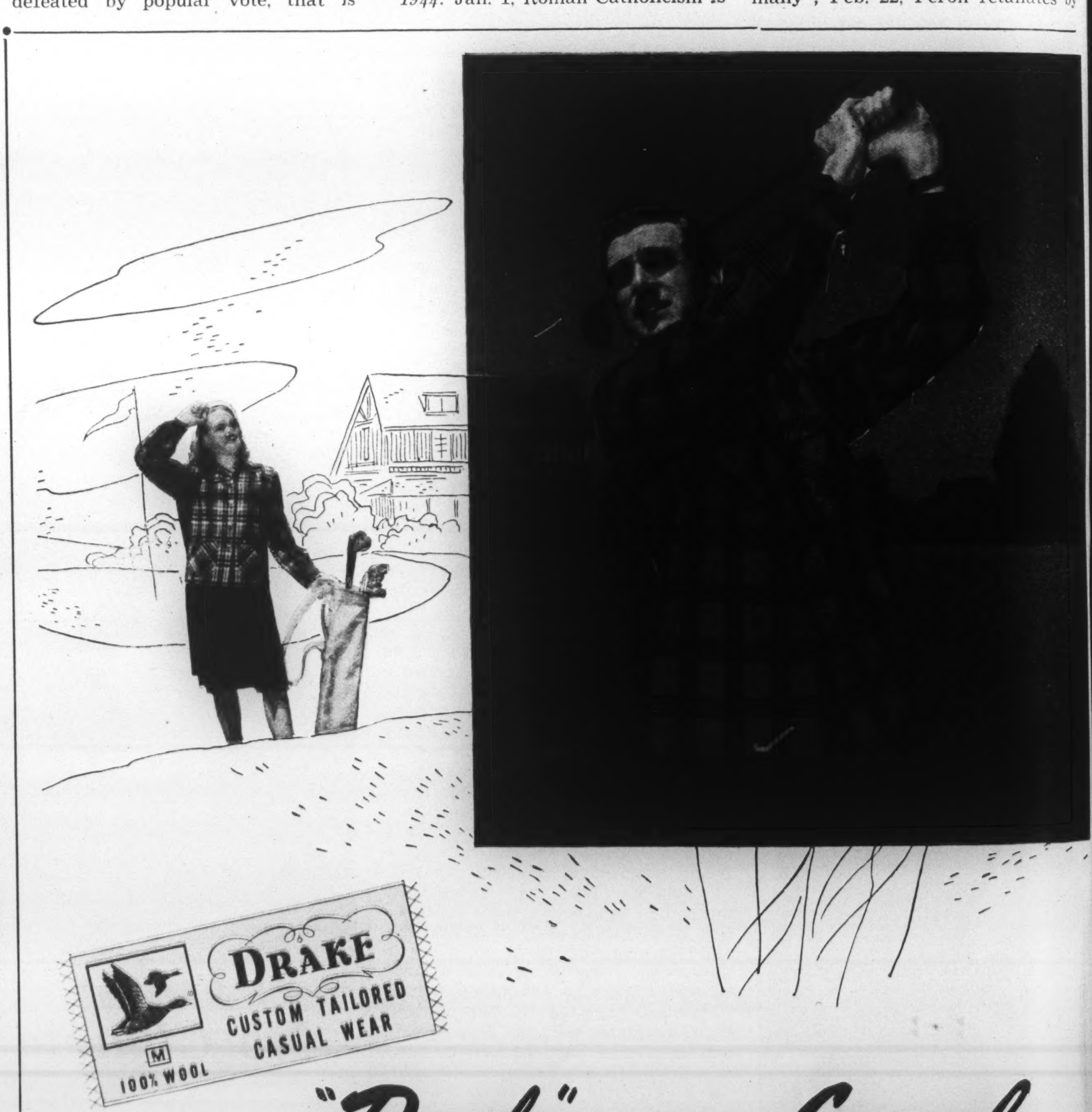
And the situation has not changed. In 1943, an army junta led by General Arturo Rawson effected a coup d'état. Acting President Castillo resigned and Rawson assumed office as President. Congress was dissolved, but Rawson, being unable to secure the acceptance of all elements, resigned in his turn (June 7). General Pedro Ramirez assumed the presidency and the command of the armed forces. On October 16, his government declared that it would not tolerate any attempts against the existing régime, and on Dec. 23, the Cabinet decreed the dissolution of all political parties.

The dossier of events since January 1944 brings into focus this authentic historical reality: *political instability.* For the sake of brevity, and not to tire readers, I shall list the facts.

1944: Jan. 1, Roman Catholicism is declared the religion of the State (the president and vice-president must be Catholics); Jan. 26, Argentina breaks diplomatic relations with the Axis; Feb. 25, Ramirez resigns, General Farrell succeeding with Col. Peron as Minister of War; July 7, Peron becomes vice-president; Aug. 24, 12 Germans are arrested on charge of espionage, but Argentina continues to be a problem in the political sphere.

1945: March 27, Argentina declares war against Germany and Japan and signs the Act of Chapultepec; March 31, Argentina is authorized to sign the United Nations Pact and is invited to attend the San Francisco Conference (Coldwell opposed this, as did Russia and Poland). Disturbances bring about Peron's resignation and several changes in the Cabinet. Farrell promises a general election for early in 1946. Peron announces his candidacy for the presidency, and a Radical Convention nominates Dr. José Tamborini as opposing candidate.

1946: Jan. 30, Peron charges the U.S. Embassy with smuggling arms into Argentina; Feb. 12, U.S. State Department issues Blue Book charging the Argentine Government of "grave complicity with Nazi Germany"; Feb. 22, Peron retaliates by



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issuing Blue and White Book accusing U.S. Embassy officials with espionage; Feb. 24, Peron wins the election over Tamborini, 1,479,517 and 302 electors against 1,220,822 and 72 electors. Peron takes office in June, with Dr. Hortensio Quizano as vice-president.

General Juan Domingo Peron is now President of Argentina, elected in 1946 for a constitutional term of six years. In any assessment of the present situation in Argentina, one must proceed with great cautiousness and prudence. I certainly would not venture into any estimation with a pre-possessed idea or blind-sided partiality, as do the Russia Firsters of the Wallace-Pepper type. Argentina and Argentinians are a nation and a people extremely hard to understand.

First, Peron. He belongs to the military and has in him much of that demagogy which has always been an inherence in Argentina's leaders. He is not a dictator but he certainly is a centralist, as his Five-Year Plan clearly demonstrates. He is a nationalist who has an abundant faith in the destiny of his country and who strives to achieve it by the development of the country's own natural resources, by international cooperation in trade (he has concluded 16 international trade treaties in 1946), and by radical internal reforms. He is determined to give Argentina economic independence in the next five years, just as San Martin was determined to give her political independence in 1810-1816.

Five-Year Plan

Peron's Five-Year Plan. It is a sweeping plan which embraces all sectors of national activity, the drawing of which—and implementation of which—required and still demands the services of 90,000 statisticians, engineers, technicians, scientists, financial advisers and experts of all kinds, imported mostly from the United States, headed by Royal B. Lord and Howard Flanagan, who organized the famous Inter-American Construction Corporation (which the leftists are careful never to mention).

A full description of the plan would require a special article, but an inkling into it may be obtained from Peron's own statement last April. "When I assumed office, Argentina had a foreign debt of 12,500,000,000 Argentine Pesos [peso is equivalent to 25 cents Canadian]. Today we owe not a single peso abroad. We have bought the railroads, the telephones and the telegraphs, and hydro and fuel plants and works. . . . This is the economic freedom we are in process of conquering. The annual sale of certain crops represents two billion pesos, which previously served to enrich the great consortiums, whom you know better than me. Today that money remains in the country".

The March Bulletin of the Pan American Union contains the following analysis: "It [the Plan] includes 27 proposed basic laws ranging from complete reorganization of Government departments to general reforms of customs laws. The financing of the plan will require approximately 6,662,000,000 pesos excluding national defense expenditures, or an average of 1,332,000,000 a year.

Industrialization

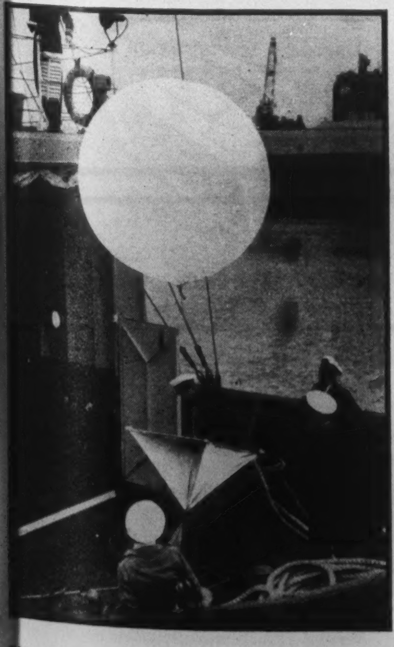
"The cornerstone of the Plan is industrialization. During the five-year period industry is to receive generous protection and every encouragement toward expansion.

"The Plan includes blueprints for an organized expansion of communications, including roads, railroads, and water routes. About 5,000 miles of roads are to be constructed by 1951. The road-building budget, which in the past rarely exceeded 80,000,000 pesos a year, will amount to 110,000,000 pesos annually. New highways will be built leading to the Brazilian frontier, and old ones, including those running along the Chilian frontier, will be improved and extended.

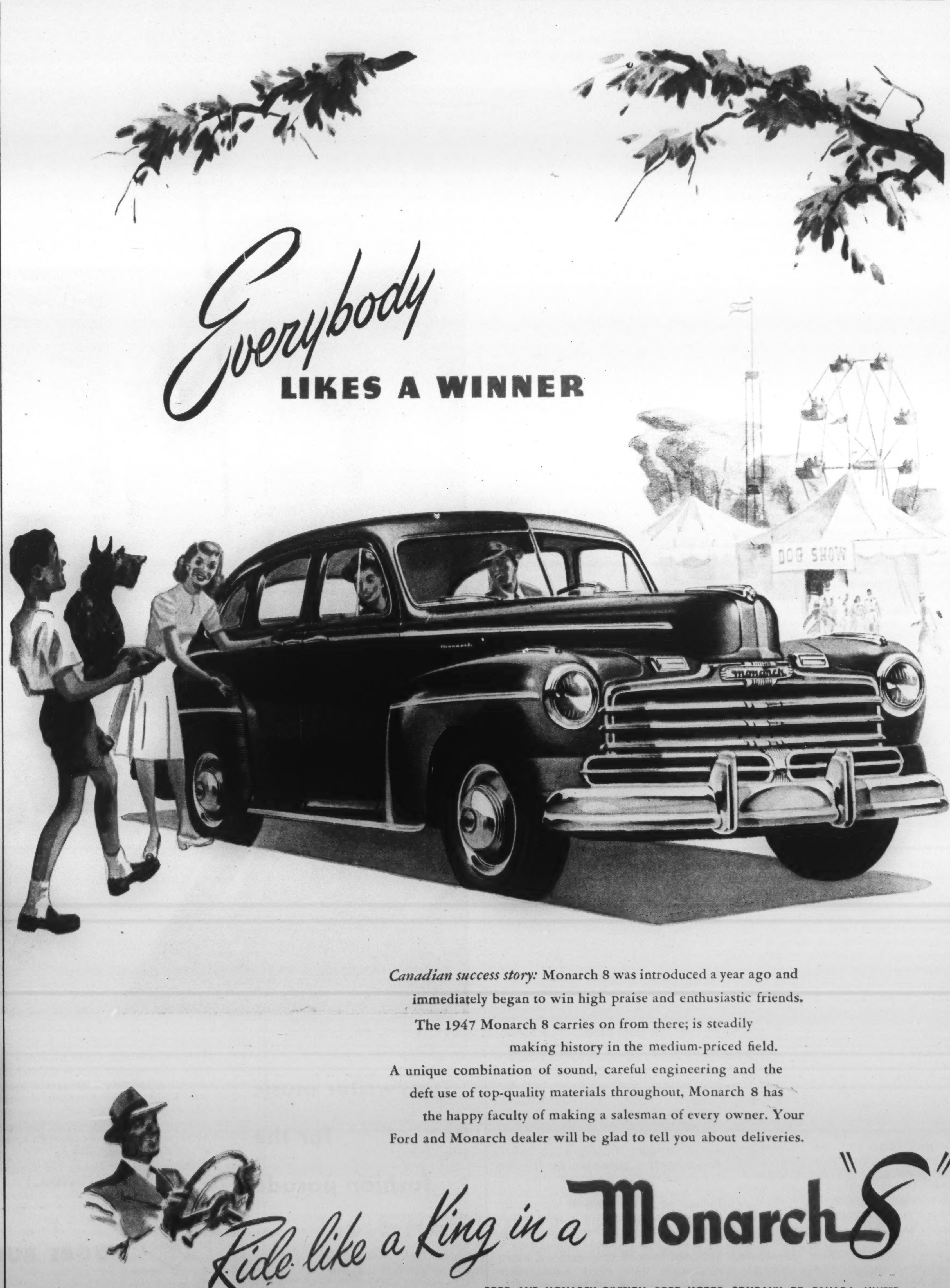
"Another important feature of the Plan is a new public health régime, which will furnish 65 per cent of the inhabitants of the country with free medical attention and an additional 20 per cent with such attention at reduced fees. The present system of retirement funds, which has encouraged people to retire on pension early, is to be replaced by a new social security system.

"Also included in the Plan are important measures of electoral reform (including the extension of suffrage to women); a completely new system of municipal government for the capital; far-reaching reforms in the educational system and in the judiciary; new regulations for immigration, colonization, and land settlement; and a special law governing the production of fuel and power".

What will Argentina be in 1951? If nothing else, she will be a great commercial power, but she will also be a country where the government will be one of the most centralizing in existence among democracies—just as Canada was during the war—with all the inconveniences that such centralization entails. In the meantime, Argentina lives in peace, clarifies her position in international relations and works hard to rid herself of reactionaries and doctrinaires.



Weather ships manned and controlled by eight different nations are shortly to take up positions in the Atlantic to report and log weather changes and general meteorological observations day and night. Above, a meteorological balloon being hoisted aboard one of the British ships before leaving London Docks.



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SPORTING LIFE

The Ladies' Society Finds Itself In a Most Unhappy Position

By KIMBALL McILROY

(A transcript of the valedictory speech delivered by Mrs. Euphemia Worme, president of the Canadian Ladies' Society for the Suppression of Everything, before the members of the Society on the occasion of their final meeting.)

MADAM Chairman, ladies.

I speak to you this evening at a moment in our history peculiarly sad yet triumphant, tinged with sorrow yet fraught with glory. I speak to you with pride in what we have together accomplished, and regret that these worthy accomplishments must finally come to an end.

Our Society was founded in a world shamelessly happy because it was not aware of its own sinfulness; it is being dissolved in a world absolutely one-hundred-per cent sinless, and gratifyingly unhappy about it. We were faced with a world which didn't know a sin when it saw one, and we've fixed *that*. I think I dare say without boasting that we've taught the world more about sin in a few short years than it had learned in all the previous centuries combined. Why, we discovered sins that no one had even suspected existed!

You ladies are familiar with all this, of course, and you all know our proud history, but let me stand just a few moments recalling for you some of its more glorious episodes.

Do you remember our first halting, uncertain campaign, our first step on the long and arduous road toward delightful dullness? By lucky chance one of our members, the late lamented Sophie Ramsbottome, had been snooping—I mean browsing—through that vile book, intended for unsuspecting children, entitled "The Adventures of Little Mae", by Ethelbert Weems. On page three, to her horror, she encountered the blasphemous word: 'gosh'. Why, do you know, there were actually people who had never given a thought to the derivation of that foul expression! But not the Society. We were not napping. *We* knew. I dare say that we are acquainted with more dirty words than any other organization in the world. We took action. We threatened and bullied the authorities until we had the book banned. The author, deprived of his livelihood, committed suicide. It was sad that he strangled Sophie first, but I know she must be happy—I mean gratified—by her martyrdom.

Long or Dirty

Then we began to *read* books and they were all alike, all objectionable. We banned every book which contained what we considered to be an objectionable word. Or even a long word. Long words are often dirty, I believe. Fortunately, that included *all* books, which simplified our work immensely. There was, of course, one embarrassment. It's a shame our Society was not operating in Biblical days.

And then we began searching further. The newspapers. Telling of the most dreadful occurrences. Cesspools! The comic strips. Making people—even children—*laugh*. Sinks of iniquity! All had to go. When we were through, I am proud to say, it was impossible to read a dirty word. In fact, it was impossible to read a word of any kind.

Sin had suffered a mortal blow, but did we stop there? We did not. We had found our feet. We were, as they say, in high gear. There were other even more terrible influences, other things which people were shamelessly enjoying.

The stage. Women—or, rather, hussies and harlots—displaying their bare arms, their bare legs, practically everything, in public. We were appalled, especially at the temerity of those who claimed that if God had not approved of nudity He would have had us born with clothes on. Everyone knows that nudity is associated with birth, and birth with . . . I hesitate to mention the vile word . . . sex, and . . . need I say more? The stage must go, and it went. One alert member, to whom we are all deeply grateful, discovered an obscure pornographer named Shakespeare, who had gained a wide public. One blushes to watch his lewd works, I am told. Fortunately, he has since died.

The motion pictures. Well! Words fail me. I hesitate to mention our reaction to *them*. Let it suffice to say that . . . they went.

Smiles of Sin

Two campaigns, ladies, and it was no longer possible to read anything, or to go and see anything. Is it any wonder that we were proud? Hardly a sinful, smiling face was to be found on the streets. People at last were coming to realize that life is real and life is earnest, as we have always found it.

In the months that followed, three hundred and eight people committed murders in this city alone. Did that not prove the success of our campaigns. The murderers admitted as much. They had committed their crimes to relieve their boredom. It was sad, but gratifying, to note that a large percentage of the victims were members of the Society. "A prophet is not without honor . . ."

But there were still some who evaded us. A few people still smiled, even laughed. We asked ourselves why. We snooped around. Delved, I mean. And we learned the answer. The sale of narcotics had increased by several thousand per cent, most of it manufactured, naturally, in the abandoned motion picture studios of Hollywood.

Everyone knows how we wiped out the drug traffic, which was bringing pleasure to so many, simply through burning the addicts at the stake, a fine old method of destruction once highly regarded in reform circles and virtually obsolete until we revived it. "Cruel", our detractors said (until we had *them* burned), "brutal". But wasn't that a compliment? Do people nowadays even want to *die* happy?

Liquor was next. None of us has ever touched it, I am proud to say, but that doesn't prevent us from knowing how vile it is. And then soft drinks, which children were observed sipping with shameless pleasure. Tea and coffee. And of course milk. Everyone knows where milk comes from and anyway, personally, I don't like the taste of it.

We were making progress, ladies, real progress, and you will recall our pride, our deep satisfaction. The world was rapidly becoming a truly grim place to live in. Final success lay within our reach.

Shameless Hussies

Many young girls — shameless, good-looking hussies with no conception of the virtue of ugliness, which we love so well—and especially those who had been in the literary, soft drink, tea and coffee, or milk-distributing businesses, or on the stage, had been forced into a life of unadulterated sin. And young men, having nothing else to do, flocked to visit them. This was an unexpected result of our campaigns of uplift. We stopped it, however, by making the penalty for discovery death in ingenious and unpleasant ways, though of course some of the wholly unregenerate persisted, claimed that the crime was well worth the risk.

Other young people, though perhaps not in the same category, being mostly in their early teens, were observed walking out together, dancing, sitting on porch swings, holding hands, and doing other evil things. I'm not sure just what they did, never having permitted Mr. Worme any such familiarities, but obviously they enjoyed each other's company and so were plainly steeped in sin. The association of young people of opposite sexes was quite rightly banned. From birth. This made things somewhat difficult for the parents of boy-and-girl twins, but we felt little sympathy for them. After all, babies, regrettably, *aren't* brought by the stork.

(I might mention the valiant efforts of our secretary, Miss Sadie Thompson, to see if this couldn't be arranged. Unfortunately, she found that it couldn't.)

There had been progress. Yes, ladies, considerable progress. But there were still loopholes. People still smiled, if rarely.

Some enjoyed a quiet stroll in the evening. This was declared unlawful. So was card playing. Others liked their food. This, as you will recall, presented us with something of a problem. People had to eat. But they didn't have to enjoy their meals; we had a law passed requiring all food to be unpalatable. Water, the only liquid left to drink, was wisely flavored with alum.

Music came under the ban and scientists, now having nothing else to occupy their time, were put to work on the problem of preventing people from having pleasant dreams.

That is our proud history, ladies, and at long last I am able to report that we have achieved our goal. *Nothing* is legal.

Think of it, ladies! *Nothing*. Nobody in all the world can embitter us by enjoying the things we don't enjoy.

We have been successful, successful beyond our wildest dreams. But have we been too successful? Tonight, as you are all aware, the dreaded time has come.

Having banned everything else, ladies, we have come face to face with the necessity for suppressing the only things left: Societies for the Suppression of Everything.

Ladies, let us rise courageously and, for the last time, unhappily sing our revered anthem:

> "We're the band who get things banned,
> We're the crew who say *tabu!*
> We're the throng who know what's wrong
> For you, and you, and you, and you."

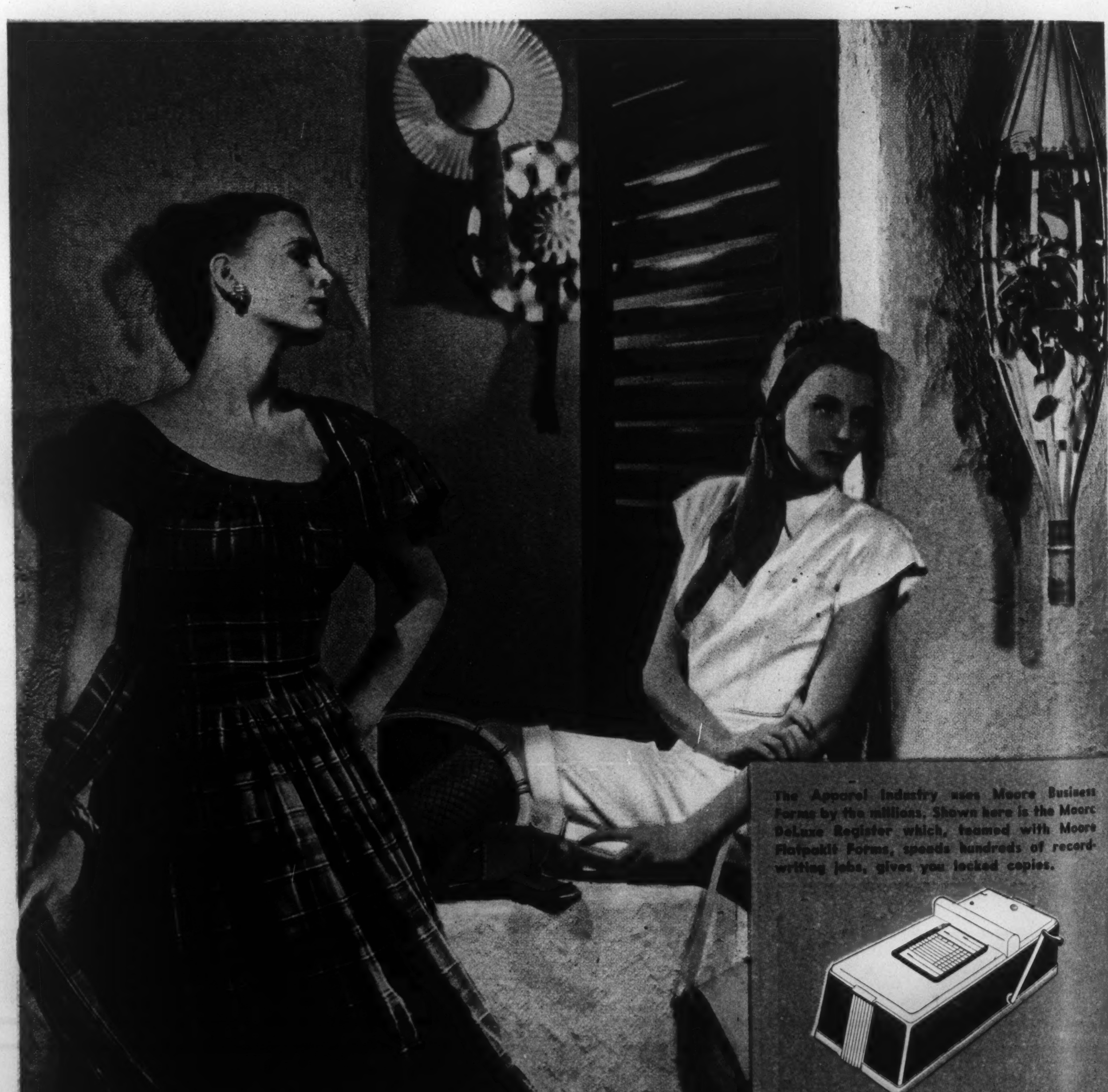
All together, ladies, *sing*, but remember: don't look as though you were enjoying it.

FLEA ON DOG

(In the modernist Canadian manner)

IN SOCKETS deep his sightless eyes receive no light.
Stout prurient antennae circumscribe his ken.
They flagellate from groove
on side of head and prove
that siphonaptera
(or aphaniptera,
as flea is called by psobs,
that is, poetic snobs—
sentiment concocters—
and of course by doctors)
can thrive in-oculate.
There's nothing in this state
detracting from his bliss
of mandibles that miss
no bite. His canine host
he roams at home and post
on back where hispid hair
protects from heliac glare
on caniculish days.
When autumn comes he stays
on belly bald, and dim
life is preserved in him
by blood from buxom testicles, the season's best.
Soon phthiriasis of
the dog—the basis of
hop's life—will yield to collature from snow.
A siphid Kalpa of four weeks ends so.

R. M. COPER



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THE WORLD TODAY

Ruhr Talks First Link in Chain Of European Recovery Steps

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

COMING back from holidays one finds that all of the same crises are still with us, only most of them are worse than before. The British economic crisis has leaped into the front rank, with the evaporation of most of the remaining American credits during August and the consequent clamping down on the convertibility of sterling into dollars.

The Greek crisis has become more acute, from an international political and military point of view. With the Soviet-supported guerrillas intensifying their drive to carve out a substantial Communist state in the north of Greece before winter, the American decision to maintain occupation troops in Italy appears to foreshadow a move to send American troops to Greece rather than let that country fall, as it otherwise might do.

The Chinese situation, with all its grave possibilities affecting the whole balance of forces in Asia, had dropped out of the news temporarily but has been restored to the headlines by General Wedemeyer's stern parting exhortation to governmental reform.

U.N. Paralyzed

The partition of India has brought a frightful wave of mass killing, expulsion and flight, violence which is almost certain to store up retaliation for the future. Though many of the Indian leaders on both sides are showing great moral courage and restraint, the dark prospect of civil war between their fanatic followers still remains.

In Palestine an ominous development of Arab-Jewish strife has now eventualized, with the Arabs threatening to outdo Jewish illegal immigration by ten to one. And while the fledgling United Nations struggles with this far-reaching and embittered problem, and with the dangerous Balkans situation, it has had dumped into its lap the Indonesian and Egyptian disputes.

Paralyzed in action by a barrage of Soviet vetoes, it faces a critical Assembly session in which the United States proposes to bring up the rights of the members to organize self-defence, under Article 51 of the Charter, failing, or while waiting on, action by the Security Council. If American troops are sent to Greece it will be on invitation of the Greek Government, and by invocation of this Article 51.

This must provoke full-scale debate on the effectiveness of the organization to act, so long as the great powers retain their right of veto, and inevitably, a discussion on whether it is worthwhile to have Russia as a member if she refuses to relinquish her veto privilege.

Paris, London Talks the Key

If the peoples had to wait until the strength and effectiveness of the U.N. matched the idealism which has been put into it and the fine plans which many of its sections have evolved, the outlook would be even darker than it is today. As it is, most of the effective action needed to meet the various situations is being taken outside of the United Nations.

Regrettable though this may be in one sense, it at least confirms the unquenchable urge of man to self-help. In the same way, the reason why Europe still continues to provide a living of sorts for most of its people, in spite of the apparently helpless floundering of many of its governments, is the self-help applied by individuals and communities.

The main promise for a solution of the most critical of the world's problems lies not in the more-or-less remote prospect of a reformed United Nations which would make that body effective, but in the consultations of the Western European nations on the Marshall Plan in Paris, and the talks between the British, French and Americans in London on increasing German industrial production.

The relation between these various discussions is something like this. The talks on German coal and steel production could lead to political agreement between Britain, France and the United States, necessary in view of the almost certain failure of the Four-Power meeting in London, set for November.

Links in the Chain

An increase in German production could produce a more hopeful calculation, by the experts now sitting in Paris, of the prospects of European recovery under the Marshall Plan. Such a calculation could win Congressional assent to the large expenditure involved. The operation of the Marshall Plan, through an integrated Western European economy, could avert the worst effects of the British economic crisis—which otherwise must be felt round the world—and could lead to a world trade recovery which would make the International Trade Organization work.

This could lead in turn to political stabilization which would help the Western world to stand firm against Soviet pressure, and would take the bite out of Communist propaganda and undermining tactics, based on belief in a coming crash of the "capitalist" system.

Behind all the nonsense being talked in some quarters about the "sinister" American industrialists who so recently produced the flood of arms which smashed Germany into rubble now being anxious to "build her up", there remains the hard fact that German industrial production is the key to the recovery of Europe, and the recovery of Europe is necessary to the stability and trade of the Western world. I say "Europe" and not just Western Europe, because a revival of Western Europe through the aid of German production provides by far the best prospect of drawing Eastern Europe away from the Soviet orbit.

Danger Restoring Germany?

The estimates of a European deficit of $28 billions in machinery and consumers' goods over the next five years, reported by observers at the Paris conference, show how necessary restored German production will be, in producing a program which will convince Congress that Europe can really be made to stand on her own feet through the proposed Marshall Plan aid.

But there is danger in restoring German productivity, and that is where the difficulty with the French comes in. Not that Germany is as dangerous today as she was after the last war. Then her armies marched home intact. Her industries and cities were intact. She had her own government. Only a small part of Germany was occupied, and only a relatively small area amputated. She had lost only two million men. All she really had to do was wait for the victors to split, and for a new generation of German youth to grow up.

It is very difficult this time. The heart is smashed out of all of her cities, and some of them are almost razed. A great many industrial plants are smashed, others have been removed and still others are rusting in idleness. Management, technicians and skilled labor are rusting, dispersed or lost. The flow from the technical universities, among the finest in the world, has been halted.

There is no German government. A full quarter of the country including the second largest industrial district, Silesia, and the important Saar coal field, has been amputated, and the rest of the country divided into four zones. The recent census shows 7¼ million more women than men, and millions of refugees, mostly old folks, women and children, from the East and from Sudetenland, are a burden on the backs of the remaining workers.

A great and aggressive Soviet power blankets the whole of Eastern and Central Europe and the Balkans, formerly the main fields of German policy, and extends to within 90 miles of the Rhine and 20 miles of Hamburg. If it took Germany 20 years to recover her strength from the first war, it would seem that it would take double as long, at least, for her to recover from this one, under the most favorable political and economic conditions. It does not seem at all likely that she will have these.

But Germany's neighbors have been weakened too, far more than in the first war. Everything being relative, it was right to believe that no safe solution for the German problem could be found, which would allow her powerful production and her clever technology to revive, except within an integrated Europe which could hold her aggressive tendencies in check.

The French Position

With Europe split by Soviet policy, and Germany split, it still followed that only an integrated Western Europe could make safe the recovery of industrial Western Germany. The Marshall Plan offered the first program for such integration, and hence the French are willing, for the first time, to agree to a reasonably high level of German steel production, and consequently general industrial activity. "Willing" is perhaps an overstatement. But at any rate they are reported from London to be ready to compromise on possibly ten million tons of steel a year, as against their insistence last year on 5½ million tons.

Their position can be boiled down to this. They will accept something near to the Anglo-American figure of 10-12 million tons a year if the increase from the present very low level is scaled to an increase in French steel production.

Ideally, the French had hoped to sell the British and Americans on the idea that it would be safer to carry out a major shift in Western European steel production, from Germany to France. They still argue that it is more sensible, even from a purely economic point of view, to bring Ruhr coke to Lorraine ore, than to ship Lorraine ore to the Ruhr.

(French steel production is running at 5 million tons at present, could be boosted to a capacity figure of 9 million tons if coke were available, and is planned to increase to 12 million tons in four years under the Monnet Plan. German production was 22 millions before the war, is about 3 million tons today).

But the Anglo-Americans, facing heavy occupation expenses in Germany indefinitely—as long as the Soviets occupy Eastern Germany—have to find ways for the German population to support itself. And politically they feel that they cannot afford to embark on any new "Morgenthau" Plan of de-industrializing Germany, bringing a pro-Soviet swing of sentiment among the Ruhr workers and the German population generally.

Americans and French

The French, doubtless more reassured from a security point of view by the likelihood of a prolonged Anglo-American occupation than they were by the offer of any kind of four-power treaty (a project which died at the Moscow Conference), still insist on a guaranteed share of Ruhr coal output to boost their own steel production, and on inter-allied control of the Ruhr.

Because of its internal political situation the French Government cannot speak openly of a British-French-American control, without the Soviets. But that is what it would amount to, since the failure of the Moscow Conference to bring about the economic unification of Germany.

The Americans, particularly, may be loathe to admit the French to an equal share in controlling the Ruhr (which is still, incidentally, in the hands of the British alone), after their experience of what they regarded as French "obstruction" on the Berlin Control Council.

But the Americans never took into account sufficiently the fact that the French, having been excluded from the Potsdam Conference, and from all other top-level Allied decisions on Germany up to that time, never felt themselves bound by them. And many Frenchmen didn't take into account the fact that it was always the Soviets who insisted on excluding France from the big conferences.

Secretary of State Marshall and Foreign Secretary Bevin, determined to get Germany off our breadline, on her own feet and contributing to European recovery, were so little hopeful of gaining French agreement to a higher level of German steel and industrial production that they prepared this between themselves last spring, and as late as a month ago were ready to announce it, without any consultation with the French.

Meantime, however, the French had become the key nation in the development of the Marshall Plan, which cannot be carried through without them. More, they had joined enthusiastically in it, and stayed in firmly after the Soviets had walked out. So the Anglo-American announcement of a new German steel level was held back at the last moment, and the French invited to the present London conference.

If it took the impasse of the Moscow Conference and Molotov's walkout on the Marshall Plan to bring cooperation, grudging and halting though it be, between the three Western Powers, it probably needed the sharp intensification of the British economic crisis to assure acceptance by Congress of the Marshall Plan.

Many American leaders are genuinely sympathetic towards the British in their difficulties. But even the most hard-boiled cannot be insensible to the argument that in a dangerous world Britain represents the only available major ally for the United States, one whose world-wide bases and sources of supply, as well as her fighting qualities, proved invaluable to the U.S. in the recent struggle.

Marshall Plan More Urgent

Nor can the most hard-shelled American exponent of the free enterprise system, unwilling to "subsidize Socialist experiments" in Britain, ignore the threat of world-wide economic difficulties, if not disasters, should the world's second greatest trading nation be forced to redirect her business outside of the dollar area or turn to barter.

The Administration and Congress cannot be encouraged, by the experience of the now suddenly exhausted 3¾ billion dollar British loan, to pour more billions "down the drain" just to tide Britain over a couple more years—any more than the British are prepared to live indefinitely on an American dole.

What the British crisis must do to Congress, it would seem, is to provide the strongest argument for proceeding with something like the Marshall Plan, aimed at providing a cure rather than a palliative. And after a horrid glance at the spectre of another great depression when Britain's action in suspending the convertibility of sterling to dollars last week recalled the consequences of her going off gold in 1931, even the suggested cost of $25 billions may not seem so high.

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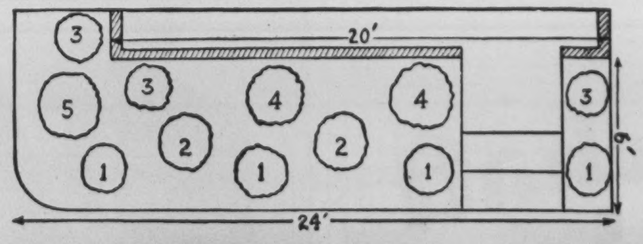

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Montreal Soprano Is Prom Star; Music Students' Exchange Plan

By JOHN H. YOCOM

LAST week at the Prom we heard good reasons why José Forgues, vivacious, youthful blonde soprano of Montreal, won the "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" radio award for 1947 in a competition with 44 talented singers. Furthermore, she sang a wide variety of songs to strengthen the reasons. Rex Battle, well-known Canadian musician who had conducted the weekly "Singing Stars" program, was on the podium and for one number, first movement of Grieg's A minor Concerto, played the piano and led the orchestra at the same time.

Twenty-three-year-old José has irresistible youthfulness and charm but it is the freshness and brilliance of her singing that makes her a "natural" either for concert stage or radio. She sang a good selection of arias—Mimi's "Mi Chiamano" from "La Bohème," "Depuis le Jour" from "Louise" (Charpentier), and Micaela's Aria from "Carmen"—with satisfying tone, enunciation, excellent production and a touch of *drammatico*. Also in the lighter songs with humor and sparkle—"Loch Lomond," "Estrellita" and "Comin' thro' the Rye"—the sweetness, range, purity and flexibility of her voice showed why she had been a contest winner and why the future will likely be good to her as a professional singer.

José's record bears telling for it indicates by what ladder rungs an aspiring Canadian might get into big time. First heard on the air at the age of six, she appeared on the stage and on the radio for several years, playing children's roles in plays, sketches, operettas and opera. In 1937 her most thrilling broadcast was a short speech in an Empire hook-up welcoming the King and Queen to the throne. She sang on Victory Loan broadcasts in 1944 and 1945, later was featured on her own radio program, "Mosaic Musicale." She made three attempts to win the "Singing Stars" award, the second time winning third and last year the first award, a thousand dollar scholarship. Before last week's engagement with the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra, she had sung with the Montreal Symphony. Soon she will appear in a production of the New York Centre Civic Opera Company.

Irrefutable Facts

Any complaints about her renditions, especially that her volume was not always sufficient for listeners on the north side and extreme ends, could be countered on technical grounds. Although Mr. Battle did yeoman work in keeping down the orchestra's accompaniment, the facts of a large hall with poor acoustics, and noisy ventilation fans in operation were irrefutable. However, despite these handicaps José's voice in forte passages intended as such revealed an adequate power. With further training and experience she might even be able to cope with a set-up like Varsity Arena on a sweltering night.

Against such vocal brilliance the orchestra's efforts were standard, and frequently stodgy, affairs. Rex Battle is a hearty, affable, straight-forward baton weaver. His conducting is somewhat demonstrative and calculated more to handle a smaller radio-studio orchestra with informal, intimate directions than to lead a full-sized symphony. The "Marche Militaire Française" from Saint-Saëns "Suite Algérienne" and Elgar's "Marksmen" from "The Bavarian Dances" were agreeable numbers with strong melodic and rhythmic appeals. The Hansel and Gretel Fantasy by Humperdinck was a richer dish with stimulating harmonic complexities and the orchestra seemed able to digest that too.

An international group at Tanglewood, Mass., (S.N., Aug. 23) of 15 students from foreign countries and Aaron Copland (left), composer and assistant director of Berkshire Music Centre. First row: Aldo Parisot, Brazil; Carlos Riesco, Chile; Donna Grescoe and Brock McElheran, Canada; Sybil Willey, Australia; 2nd row: Hans Gruber, Canada; Hector Tasar, Uruguay; Alexander Kougell, Beirut, Lebanon; William McDermott, Chile; standing: Mr. Copland; Victor Feldbrill, Canada; Jan Novak, Czechoslovakia; Oscar Buenaventura, Colombia; Samuel Hersenhoren, Canada; Jacques Henri Moolenyzer, Holland, Knut Nystedt, Norway.

The idea of conducting and playing at the same time was presumably to add piquancy to the program but the results did not justify the attempt. Pretty nearly every listener to serious music knows that first movement of Grieg well enough by now to have a good notion of how he likes to hear it—and last week's performance was well off the beam. Although the soloist-conductor did manage to give a few routine signals to the players, we noted that when he did not the orchestra went along just about the same anyway. The presentation lacked coordination as well as exactness in each division of the work, sometimes to create a distorted effect. The pianist's right hand was facile and fluent with some graces of touch but his left hand needed more surety and clarity in technique. The whole performance lacked expression and contrast, let alone the sensitivity with which we like Grieg's or any other concerto treated.

Exchange Plan

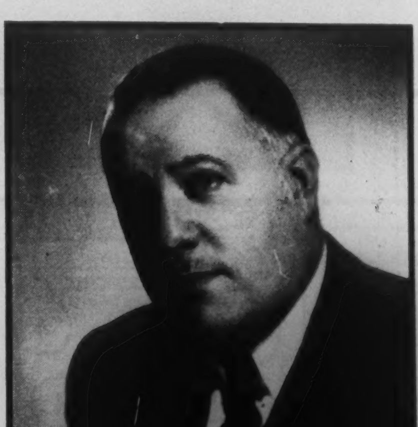
Reginald Stewart, formerly of the Toronto Conservatory of Music and for many years conductor of the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra and now director of the Peabody Conservatory, Baltimore, has announced a plan for interchange performances by brilliant students of leading conservatories. The plan is designed to serve three purposes: (1) to give concert experience to promising students before a discriminating audience; (2) to broaden their opportunities for future engagements and (3) to provide occasion for the exchange of views among students from different institutions.

Pupils whose study has been confined to one institution develop a certain insularity which retards their growth as artists and inhibits them in their relations with society. Mr. Stewart believes that what most students need, especially those aiming for a virtuoso career, is a broader concept of life and their part in it. The majority of graduate students in music are not sufficiently imbued with the idea of service—service to art or service to the community. The Peabody Conservatory director hopes that a plan whereby young musicians will be brought into new environments, meeting other students and teachers, performing for new audiences and critics will have a far-reaching effect both upon their art and their lives.

The plan envisages the visiting student spending at least three days on the campus in which time he will mingle quite freely with other students, attending lectures, concerts and social affairs. He will, of course, be recommended by the principal of his own institution and will be given his choice of a recital or an orchestral appearance. All expenses will be borne by the institution extending the invitation.

The Peabody Conservatory of Music will offer two such invitations during the coming winter and will send out two students in the reciprocal arrangement. Leading musical institutions in the United States and Canada have been invited to participate in the plan.

Brazilian composer Heitor Villa-Lobos' First Piano Concerto will be



Joseph Wagner, guest conductor at next week's Prom, is the new conductor of Duluth Symphony Orchestra.

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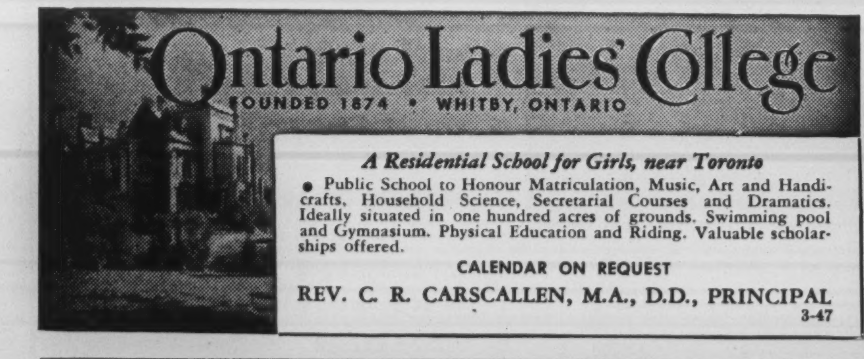

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45

given a first Canadian performance by Ellen Ballon, Canadian pianist, with Désiré Défauw conducting the orchestra, over the C.B.C. network from Montreal on Oct. 28. The program will be a special concert salute to Brazil and other South American countries.

George Haddad, one of Canada's outstanding concert pianists, has just returned from a two months tour of Mexico and Central America. His tour covered most of Mexico where each concert called for a repeat performance two nights later and was received so enthusiastically that he is scheduled to return in February 1948 for another series of piano recitals and symphonic appearances. His tour included eight cities in Mexico.

Jeanne Gautier

Jeanne Gautier, Montreal violinist, will appear with Zara Nelsova, Toronto cellist, in a performance of Brahms Double Concerto at the Toronto Symphony's subscription concerts, December 9 and 10.

Jeanne Gautier began to play at the age of four. At nine, she won an international competition for children in Paris and just before the First Great War she won the First Prize at the National Conservatoire in Paris. She has toured both Great Britain and the Continent and appeared as soloist under Gabriel Pierné, Stravinsky, Mitropoulos, Sevitzky, Dr. Sargent and many others. Professor Bernard Heinze of Melbourne, Australia, who visited Canada last year, was much impressed with her performance as soloist when he conducted the Montreal Symphony.

James Pease, bass-baritone, will be soloist at Sept. 4 Prom Concert.

This will be the Montreal artist's first appearance with the Toronto Symphony. She owns a Guarnerius del Gesu violin (1732).

Songs by Canadians

Two songs by Canadian songwriters have been published and are being performed on international broadcasts this coming week as part of the opening operations in the popular music field of the new music publishing firm, BMI Canada Limited (S.N., May 17). "Missing," written by radio pianist Lou Snider (music), who is now in hospital after a recent plane crash, and C.B.C. producer Jackie Rae (words), is to be played on the C.B.C.-N.B.C. broadcast by Frank Bogart and his Royal York Orchestra on Monday, Sept. 1, at 11.30 p.m. E.D.T. It has already been published by BMI Canada. The second song is "Let Me Remember," by the Windsor songwriter Gloria Fleming (words and music). It will be sung by Dorothy Alt at the open-air band shell of the Canadian National Exhibition on Wednesday, Sept. 3, during the C.B.C.-Mutual broadcast of "Latin American Serenade." The program begins at 10.30 p.m. E.D.T.

Ivan Romanoff, a Canadian musician now studying in Prague, Czechoslovakia, conducted the FOK orchestra recently in a program of Canadian works. The occasion was the World Youth Festival then being held in Prague with delegates from 55 nations in attendance. Guests of honor were the 110 Canadian delegates to the festival and the head of the Canadian legation in Prague. Composers represented were John Weinzweig, Barbara Pentland, Harry Somers and Robert Fleming.

Opera Week

Beginning Oct. 6, Toronto will have a week of grand opera. The Philadelphia La Scala Opera Company will present six performances in Massey Hall. The world's finest opera stars, a cast of 160, an orchestra of 50 musicians, and three carloads of beautiful scenery, should ensure excellent performances by the Philadelphia La Scala.

The repertoire and stars for the Toronto engagement are as follows:

Monday, Oct. 6—Madame Butterfly, with Violeta De Freitas, lyric soprano; Eugene Conley, tenor; Richard Bonelli and Lillian Marchetto.

Tuesday, Oct. 7—Il Trovatore, with soprano Herva Nelli, the contralto Anna Kaskas, Frederick Jagel and Enzo Mascherini.

Wednesday, Oct. 8, matinee—Carmen, with Winifred Heidt, Eva De Luca, Ramon Vinay and Walter Cassel.

Wednesday evening — Rigoletto, with Hilda Reggiani, Enzo Mascherini and Eugene Conley.

Thursday, Oct. 9—Tosca, with June Kelly, Giuseppe Garibaldi, tenor, and Walter Cassel.

Friday, Oct. 10—Lucia di Lammermoor, with Hilda Reggiani, Bruno Landi, John Ciavola and Ugo Lovelli.

THE FILM PARADE

A Cynical but Engaging Treatment of the Old Christmas Spirit

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"MIRACLE on 34th St.", which opens with a Macy Santa Claus parade along Fifth Avenue, could hardly have been more unseasonable, or more refreshing. It's about a spry and genial old party named Kris Kringle (Edmund Gwenn) who firmly believes himself to be Santa Claus. When Macy's store Santa Claus takes to drink, Mr. Kringle steps into his place and begins at once to shatter precedent by sending Macy customers to Gimbels. He is intent on making people happy, regardless of the profit system, and rather paradoxically this works out to the glorification of the retail trade, along with the sanctification of the Christmas spirit. The moral seems to be that the spirit of giving, combined with an abandonment of competition leads to economic soundness all round; on the whole a fairly presentable moral for the world at large.

However, "Miracle on 34th St." isn't deeply concerned with morals or the problems of the profit system. It is a light-hearted picture which gets most of its fun in setting off sly squibs under such stately institutions as progressive education, psychiatry, rationalistic belief and department-store management. And while it is not the sort of film that serious students of the cinema are likely to brood over, it has exceptional lightness and good-humor, as well as a wonderful sunny ease of presentation. The plot is filled with open contrivances openly arrived at, and the whole thing has a guileless air of having nothing up its sleeve except the desire to amuse and beguile. Though it is actually the work of Author-Director George Seaton, it is the sort of film Frank Capra might have devised in one of his lighter and more inventive moments.

Edmund Gwenn in a splendid white beard gives his Santa Claus a charm, persuasiveness and sturdy common-sense rather pointedly denied to Santa Claus's detractors. As one of the heads of Macy's advertising department, Maureen O'Hara seemed a little more nerve-ridden and uncertain than most female store executives who always manage to present themselves as the most authoritative people on earth. However, she is so good-looking that her handling of almost any role is strictly secondary. Porter Hall's portrait of a store psychiatrist is both scurrilous and funny, and there is a small girl named Natalie Wood whose performance as the product of progressive school education should give progressive-minded parents quite a turn.

Not Quite Worthy

"Magnificent" is the usual adjective for Ethel Barrymore, and I suppose it applies to her performance in "Moss Rose". It's a rather grudging magnificence, however, with a casual, hell-said-the-Duchess quality to it. Though she actually is a duchess here, neither the role nor the picture is quite worthy of Miss Barrymore's talents. However, she growls, wheedles and snorts her way through it in true Barrymore fashion. Like every good Barrymore she is able to approach a ham role without snobbery, and even with relish; and certainly there is a queenly quality to her hamming which no other screen actress can hope to achieve.

Along with Ethel Barrymore is Miss Peggy Cummins, the young blonde actress who misfired as Amber but has apparently survived the disaster without loss of spirits or confidence. She is a cockney show-girl here, who has the luck to come upon a well-born Englishman (Victor Mature) just as he is leaving the scene of a particularly fancy murder—a sister show-girl has just been choked to death and the murderer has left a signature in the form of an open Bible with a moss rose laid across it. Miss Cummins is therefore in a position to make her own blackmail terms, which are that her victim must take her down for a fortnight's visit to his family and make a lady of her. Mr. Mature gives his anguished consent to this proposal, and the plan works so brilliantly that in two weeks' time she has learned to ride a horse, handle her aspirates impeccably, and ignore the servants.

Candidate for Extinction

The change so charms the hero that he falls in love with her, and this naturally makes her a candidate for extinction, with the usual Bible-and-moss-rose trimmings. Fortunately the hero has a fiancee who must be put ceremoniously out of the way first, a development that brings Scotland Yard panting to the rescue of Miss Cummins, and not a second too soon. Our last glimpse of her, shows her relaxing on a pullman seat plainly marked C.P.R. and murmuring "At last I was safe in Toronto" in an accent as irreproachable by this time as the duchess's own.

SWIFT REVIEW

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. Screen version of the Dickens' novel, directed by David Lean, with great distinction, style and fidelity.

STAIRWAY TO HEAVEN. Elaborate British fantasy about an airman claimed by heaven while still on earth. While the heavenly sequences are less persuasive than the earthly ones, the picture as a whole is worth seeing. With David Niven, Kim Hunter.

THE YEARLING. Hollywood's rather overwhelming technicolor production of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' simple story of pioneer life in the Florida scrub country. With Gregory Peck, Jane Wyman, Claude Jarman, Jr.

IVY. Joan Fontaine as an elegant Victorian matron who uses homicide to advance herself socially.

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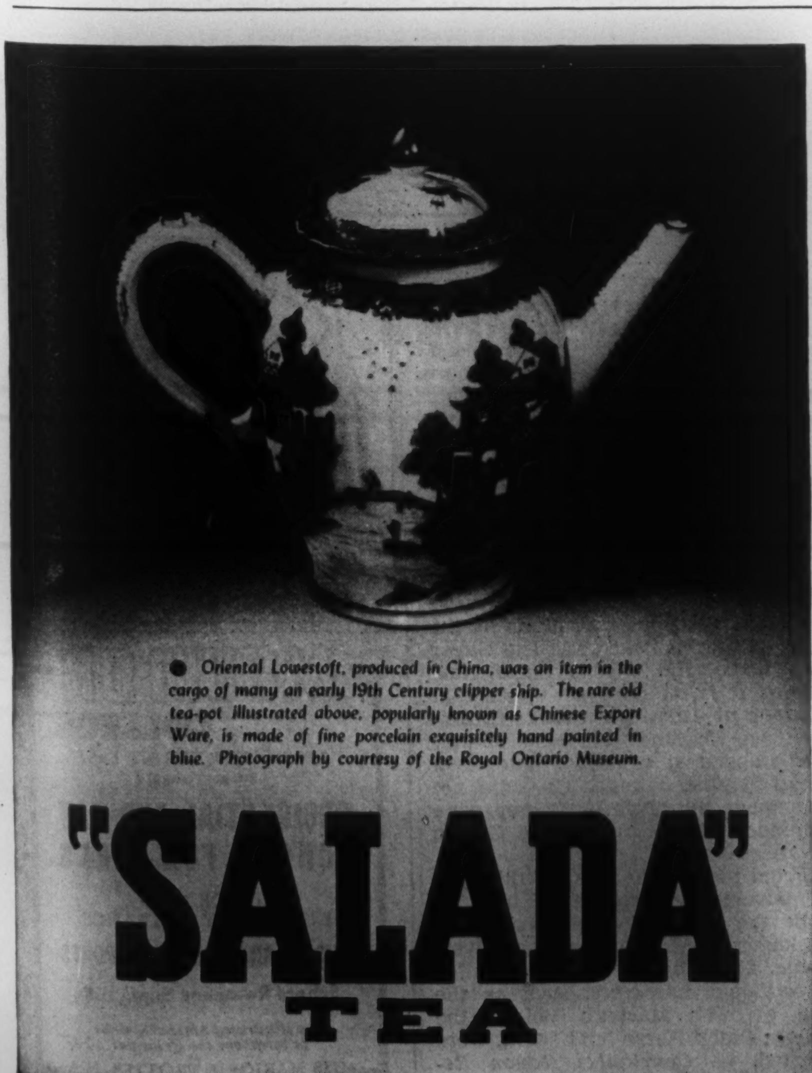

Oriental Lowestoft, produced in China, was an item in the cargo of many an early 19th Century clipper ship. The rare old tea-pot illustrated above, popularly known as Chinese Export Ware, is made of fine porcelain exquisitely hand painted in blue. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.
"SALADA"
TEA

WORLD OF WOMEN

Post-Polio Experiences and the Malignity of Job's Comforters

By KATHARINE SHERWOOD FOX

THIS is the season when the newspapers warn us of a polio epidemic. Ten years ago I read the same kind of warnings and gave only casual thought to them, and ten years ago the polio virus collided head-on with me. The impact was such that I have been unable to walk since.

From the moment I attempted to resume my place in society, from the dubious comfort of a wheel-chair, I have threatened to write about some of my post-polio experiences with that unique group of individuals known as "adults". I had no reason before to suppose there were other kinds of adults than male and female, but in the past few years circumstances have compelled me to classify them into three categories: the malign, the benign and the divine. I am sorry to say there are more of the first-named variety at large than seems absolutely necessary. They are almost brutally blunt, but without their callous comments my sense of humor might easily have atrophied along with my muscles. The "benign" are offensively innocuous, being overly kind and solicitous, and the best that can be said of them is that their intentions are honorable.

The "divine" are just what the dictionary would intimate; "supremely admirable". They accept us polios as one of themselves, giving us a chance to prove or disprove our right to a place in normal society. In other words, they treat us like human beings. I could extol their virtues at length and, with a shrug, dismiss the "benign" and their endless flow of pity, were it not that the "malign" merit priority.

Skirts are longer, bags are deeper for fall. A pouch bag in rich burgundy calf typifies the new look. By Byrna, Parisian Leather Goods.

My first encounter with one of this unhappy breed was not entirely unexpected, and materialized in the form of our postman. He had been on our route (or, we on his) for years, and by way of knowing some of his more obvious shortcomings I had made every effort to avoid him for as long as possible. However, one day he trapped me neatly when we both converged on our front door at the same tick of the clock, I in my car and he on his eternally aching feet. He hung over the car door and in his usual melancholy manner said, "Well, what's it like to be a cripple?"

My reaction to questions of this kind is to play the role of an enthusiastic hypochondriac. So I cheerfully replied, "Why it's simply wonderful! Everyone waits on me hand and foot and I have nothing to do but demand attention. What could be better?"

You Can't Win

This was rather more than he expected but he recovered valiantly and immediately returned to the morbid by announcing that he suffered unbelievable tortures from hay-fever. Not to be outdone I said I did too. *His* was so bad he had to have an operation on his nose. Oddly enough, I did too. But his was developing into asthma. So was mine.

Ah, now we were getting somewhere! He was about to elaborate upon this theme when I realized that I could not compete with his blind mother in Ireland and the wife that had deserted him; so with the gayest of smiles I left him gazing dolefully into space as I was carried into the house.

Another person in this same category appeared in answer to an advertisement for a practical nurse. She arrived at an hour in the morning that I usually reserve for sleeping. I was awakened to interview her and consequently was not in a particularly receptive frame of mind. She was ushered into my room and without pausing for the ordinary meteorological exchanges launched forth upon the causes and effects of polio—as she knew them.

Her theories would have astounded the entire medical profession and certainly would have shaken the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Up to that time, I had laid claim to a fairly accurate knowledge of the disease, especially after spending two years at Warm Springs. However, my first-hand experiences were utterly insignificant in her mind, and when I made so bold as to confess that I actually spent little time in bed but visited the theatre rather often and indulged in frequent games of bridge, she looked at me in such a pitying way I began to feel that perhaps I had imagined "Arsenic and Old Lace" and "six spades, doubled and vulnerable."

Without giving me time to worry over this possibility she made a swooping gesture toward the bed, placed her hand on mine and said, not altogether convincingly, "Isn't it nice you have all your faculties?"

That was more than I could take lying down. In my loftiest manner I protested that polio did not affect the brain. Whereupon she swung her head back and forth like a metronome, murmuring all the while, "My dear, I was a nurse at the mental hospital in Orillia for five years, and there are *LOTS* there, *just like you.*" (If she had been in the right age group I would not have hesitated to question her status at that institution.)

Nearest Exit

Unfortunately my hysterical laughter only served to confirm her suspicions of my mental processes. Wearing an expression of clinical indulgence, she began backing toward the door, then suddenly did a right-about-face and plunged into the comparative safety of the outside world.

A third Job's comforter was, according to his own definition, a singer of cowboy ballads by choice but a taximan by necessity. One day, acting as a substitute for my regular driver, he came to retrieve me from an afternoon tea. I had no previous knowledge of this exchange of manpower, so it was with great surprise that I saw an unknown, white-haired man limp into the room. He stood for a moment beaming on all those present; then, picking me out of the crowd he came forward, shook my hand and cried, "Hello there, Katie, it's nice to see you again!" Never having laid eyes on him before, I was more than startled, but managed to pull myself together long enough to reply with no less enthusiasm than his. He fumbled somewhat when he gathered me into his arms, but rather than shatter his confidence or betray my own apprehension I remained courageously silent and let him stagger out to the car with me.

When we arrived home he showed an inclination to settle down for a long conference and opened proceedings on an intimate note by saying, "So you're paralyzed, are you?" I could only nod agreement. Whereupon he announced with satisfaction, "I am too!" (My heart sank as I remembered our halting course to the taxi and I determined then and there to stay in the cab until such time as an able-bodied person would be free to remove me.) "I was in the First World War," he continued. "I got hit in the groin."

No Place For Me

All the while he was talking he was pulling up one trouser leg, presumably to prove the extent of his injury, but I, willing to accept his word for it and unwilling to verify the ravages of polio in a like manner, decided that, limp or no limp, this was no place for me. We reached the house without mishap and for the first time in my polio career my wheel-chair was a welcome sight.

On another occasion (one Christmas, to be exact), I received a most acceptable present. Boxing Day found me on the telephone chatting with the donor. He has the same lugubrious quality as the postman, consequently I always find myself behaving in his presence like a veritable Pollyanna. After thanking him most profusely for the gift I asked if he and his family had had a pleasant Christmas. "Oh my, no," came the reply, "my wife's niece was with us and she's a cripple and had to be carried into the house. It made us all terribly depressed." An inadequate "good-bye" was all that I could manage to utter at that point.

Even now, a couple of years later, I am struggling to invent a suitable retort.

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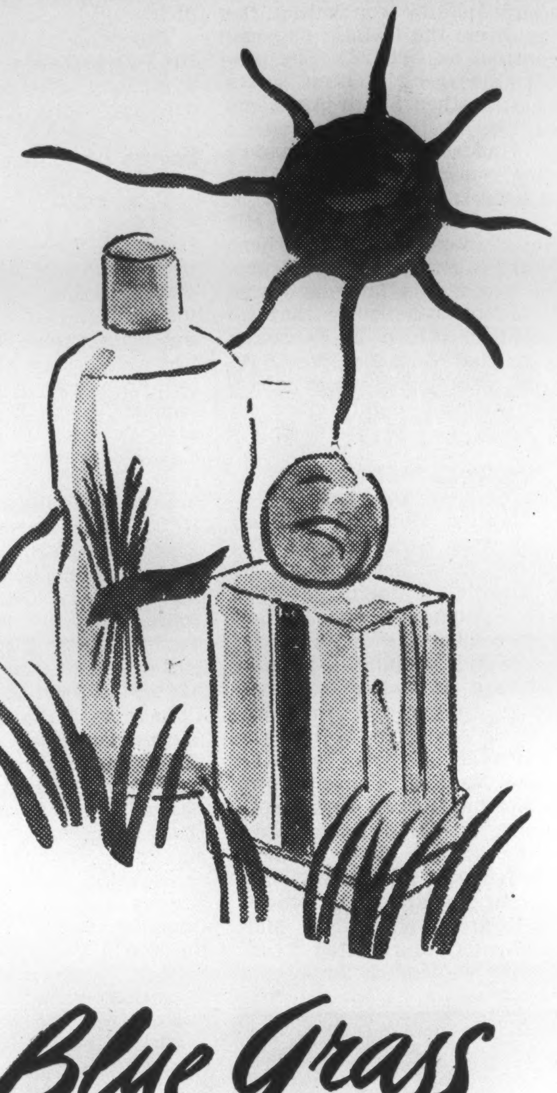
TRADE SYMBOLS

THE average man may think that the idea of Brand Names, Trade Marks and Trade Characters is a modern idea . . . but so did the Babylonian merchants 4,000 years ago. Most of these ancients, while they could not write, hired special writers to handle their correspondence. And as paper had not been invented they used clay tablets. After the copy was written, the "bossman" put his stamp or mark upon it . . . it was his own means of identification.

During the middle ages, in England, this form of identifying merchants took a step forward . . . signs were used. As few but the nobility could read or write, people were directed to various merchants by the sign of the White Swan, The Sugar and Loaf, The Wheat Sheaf, and others. It is interesting to note that a group of American tourists returning from England were asked if they had stopped at a certain hotel in a small English village. They did not remember the place until they were reminded of the sign of the Golden Swan.

From the middle ages on, this type of advertising progressed until it took the form of trade marks on packages and in publication advertising. Later, little statuettes, called advertising characters, such as the dog of "His Master's Voice", the Dawes Black Horse, and so on, were created. — *Courtaulds Rayon Reporter.*



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BLUE GRASS FLOWER MIST . . . . . 1.75 to 5.50
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MISS MARJORIE TROTTER, M.A.

Passion Every Saturday: or Our Affair with Mr. John Gilbert

By VINIA HOOGSTRATEN

DOT and I set out, two little white lambs, to see what our parents innocently assumed to be a picturization of a cheerful operetta. What we saw was Ernst Lubitch's sizzling production of "The Merry Widow". We were considerably shaken.

We were thirteen at the time and had been intimate friends since kindergarten. Until our introduction to John Gilbert as "Prince Danilo" the male sex had, for us, divided into two groups, fathers and teachers, who were nice, but Old; and boys. The first group we treated with rather fuzzy amiability. The second we ignored with the fierce disdain with which we ignored the things they wrote on fences, and for much the same reasons.

Marriage was definitely a part of our future plans, which included living next door to each other and doing everything together. There were two shadowy figures, husbands, who were to mow lawns and pay light bills and so forth, while Dot and I led busy, happy lives together.

Mr. Gilbert changed all that. As we sat, pierced to our quivering marrows by those bold dark eyes, it dawned on us that there were things going on that we had never even suspected. All in one afternoon, we discovered passion, sin, and John Gilbert. It was quite a lot, for one afternoon.

When we emerged from the theatre we were lost sheep. Gone completely were the mowers of lawns and payers of light bills. We were out for bigger stuff. We swore to each other solemnly that if either one of us should meet anyone like Prince Danilo, she would hurl herself into his arms and live—*live* at whatever the cost.

That was over twenty years ago, and the situation has not arisen.

Our affair with John went torridly on. We palpitated through 'Bardeleys The Magnificent", and wept when he said "It was swell to have known you" and died in Joan Crawford's arms in "Twelve Miles Out".

Of course we realized that he had to die in that picture, as he was only a poor young rum-runner and she was a society girl. There was no other way.

Our enthusiasm continued undiminished through "La Boheme". For "The Big Parade" we didn't care so much. He had no moustache in that one and his part was just that of an ordinary man. Excepting the scene where he kissed Rene Adoree's arm from wrist to shoulder, we felt that we had wasted our afternoon.

Demon Lover

Our obsession was not lost on our families. Our rooms broke out in a rash of Gilbert photographs, and our desks overflowed with film magazines. Dot's father found it very entertaining. "Off to a rendezvous with your demon lover?" he would ask us, pleasantly. Dot took her father in her stride, but he maddened me.

Then into our Eden came Lillith. Our John made a picture with Greta Garbo. Although he was almost unbearably dangerous and fascinating in it, we came home with a vague feeling of dissatisfaction. There was something wrong.

Further pictures with Miss Garbo revealed what it was. Our hero was no longer ours. It was painfully apparent that he was far more interested in his co-star than in the picture or his effect on his audience.

We were definitely nettled. It was all very well for him to make mad love to his leading lady. He wasn't supposed to mean it. After all our years of devotion John was unfaithful to us, and right before our eyes, too.

The fact that he'd had a couple of wives didn't touch us at all. Our idea of helpmeets in the scheme of things was clearly shown in Dot's summary of a book she'd read—"It's terribly sad. She dies and he has to go back to his wife". Wives were all right. We were even prepared to admit that a man like that might have Women in his life. But not on the screen. And not Garbo. That was too much. We stayed away from their pictures.

He made pictures without her, though, and gradually we recovered.

Then, one fateful day, Dot came over for dinner, and my father gleefully read us an item on the front page of the paper. John Gilbert had been arrested for being drunk and disorderly, spent the night in jail, and had been bailed out that morning by Thomas Meighan.

Disillusion

We were broken-hearted. Our love was dead, over and dead. It wasn't Mr. Gilbert's misdemeanors that killed it. It was the fact that Thomas Meighan had bailed him out. *Thomas Meighan,* the man who remained true blue in picture after picture, while the leading lady wandered to greener fields and examined them thoroughly before returning to him! Thomas Meighan, the very acme of light-bill-payers and mowers-of-lawns. It was the most disillusioning thing that ever happened to us.

Sadly we put away our photographs. After a period of mourning we transferred our devotion to Rudy Vallee.

"That's more like it," said Dot's father, happily. "That bird is really distinguished. He's the only man in history to make a living out of his adenoids."

We loved Rudy dearly, and spent endless man-hours glued to the radio and phonograph. We loved several other men too. But it was never the same. It was never the same again.

• •

BLISS IN IGNORANCE

WHEN James blows out four candles on
His sweet and shiny birthday cake,
He's happier than an essayist
Comparing Swedenborg and Blake
With other curios, dead and gone
Into the spectral mist.

When Algernon takes lovely Kate
To see a sloppy picture-show
And holds her hand with blissful air,
His world with beauty is aglow;
Unlike the statesman, seeing hate
And anger everywhere.

When little Jane, all primped and curled,
Plays in the kindergarten band,
No written score disturbs her dreams,
No caustic critic stays her hand.
The less one knows about the world
The pleasanter it seems.

J. E. M.

That top-of-the-world feeling, captured in paint by the Mexican artist, Sergio Calderón, captured for you in the ease and charm of a shirt man-tailored by Tooke.

Fearlessly washable, dauntless for wear. At better shops across Canada.

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THE BOOKSHELF

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The Experts Perform as Expected But Some Others Can Do Better

By L. A. MACKAY

CHOSEN POEMS—by Frederic Prokosch—*McClelland & Stewart*—$2.50.
STEEPLE BUSH — by Robert Frost—*Oxford* — $3.00.
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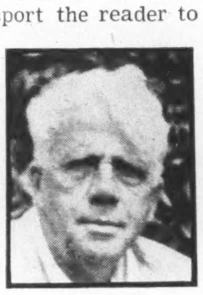
THE POET'S CAT—edited by Mona Gooden—*Oxford*—$2.25.
COFFEE AND BITTERS—by Nathan Ralph—*Macmillans*—$1.50
SUNDAY MONDAY—by Harry Amoss—*Ryerson*—$2.00

THE poems of Frederic Prokosch in the volume *Chosen Poems*, have a singular resonance, uniting a profoundly moving expression of human anxieties, sufferings, and delights with a fine sense of form. They do not transport the reader to the poet's world, but by a more difficult and subtle alchemy seem to transport the real beautiful and troubled world into the reader's mind. The intensity of feeling springs not from a narrow concentration, but rather from a broad sense of space and time, a large imagination that moves easily over continents and ages, yet can at any moment focus sharply on significant details. The writing is clear, orderly, and richly sensuous, with a masterly control of complex and dexterous, but unobtrusive harmonies. The full yet delicate music, the breadth and intimacy of the emotion, combine in a vision that is disturbing but not disheartening, an expression that is at once poignant and consoling.



ROBERT FROST

Robert Frost's latest book, *Steeple Bush*, shows no abatement of his powers. Its direct and very personal style is clear and refreshing as spring water. Its intimacy with a narrow space of earth and a broad space of open sky gives an unlooked-for depth to simple experiences, enlightened by the play of a humane and stubborn humor.

On Understanding

E. E. Cummings, though often capricious, is a serious and remarkably accomplished poet. The short play *Santa Claus* exhibits his deftly satirical imagination, and the colloquial ease and lyrical freshness of his style. Santa Claus, finding his gift of understanding disdained by mankind, at the suggestion of Death exchanges masks with Death and regains his popularity by posing as a scientist, selling knowledge instead of trying to give understanding. The poem is a sharp but sympathetic dramatization of the hollowness of fashionable values in contemporary thinking, and of the hope that still lies in the essential soundness of human nature.

Dorothy Livesay's *Poems For People* displays, particularly in the Poems of Childhood, the keen susceptibility to natural beauty and human emotion that is characteristic of her work, with a choice of epithet and range of imagery that is frequently apt and illuminating; but the general effect of the book is too often marred by apparent haste or carelessness of composition. The tone is generally lighter than that of the admirable long poems in her last volume, and indeed in this book it is more effective in capturing a simple private emotion, particularly a tender emotion, than in didactic or descriptive mood.

The desire for brevity, however, leads at times to an obscurity that is not inherent in nor appropriate to the subject matter, and the attempt to multiply facets of allusion, if it is not linked with an equal care for music, hampers instead of enlarging the reader's understanding and enjoyment. Rhyme and assonance are intermingled with a laxness which gives the effect of anarchy and indecision; one is surprised to find unnecessary lines intruded for the sake of rhyme into a poem which mingles rhyme, assonance, and unrhymed lines in no observable pattern. Dorothy Livesay can, and should, do better than this.

Those who have enjoyed Mr. Bourinot's verses will be pleased to have his entire output from 1914 to 1946, formerly scattered in nineteen books and brochures, some of them out of print, made available in one volume, on the basis of his own selection. The chief themes dealt with are Nature, Beauty, the brevity of Life, and the dignity of Man. Patriotic, narrative, and historical themes are also employed. The verses written for children are not included, but may be collected and published at some future time.

Mr. Maynard's poetry has a direct and intimate tone, inclining to the grave and reflective even in his sensitive appreciations of natural beauty. It is most successful in one of the most difficult types of poetry, religious poetry, where it displays a faith confident enough to face all challenges honestly, and honest enough to preserve a truly Christian humility. The movement is musical and sustained, the words carefully chosen with due attention both to the intellect and to the senses. A mature dignity preserves the emotions from sentimentality, and the thought rises at its best to genuine poetic insight, by virtue of "candor, a generous trust, simplicity".

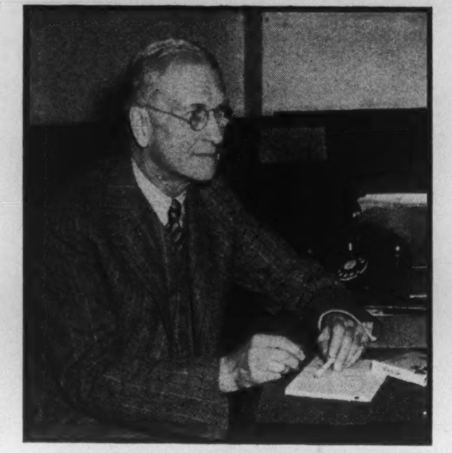
Pets Take Over

Pet animals are a standing invitation to sentimentality, but the independent personality of the cat seems to have power to check this tendency. At any rate, Mona Gooden's anthology deserves the attention of poetry-lovers no less than of cat-lovers. The author has drawn on Arabic, Irish, French, German, and Latin as well as English for this collection; the translations are admirable. There is a wide variety of mood, wider, perhaps, than any other animal lends itself to; moralizing, appreciative, denunciatory, memorial, the boisterous levity of T. S. Eliot, the affectionate levity of Dorothy Sayers, the objectivity of Harold Monro and Joseph Braddock, the mystical enthusiasm of Christopher Smart.

The Irish, to judge by the names in this book, seem particularly responsive to the animal's charms; one of the first pieces is a charming meditation by an Irish monk of the eighth century, and outstanding among the modern works are Yeats' beautiful "Cat and Moon", and a remarkably fine poem by Oliver Edwards. Nothing in the book, however, surpasses Thomas Hardy's "Last Words For a Dumb Friend", surely the most moving of all elegies ever penned for any animal.

Mr. Ralph has chosen a brief and chippy style, effective for fragmentary and disjointed experience, but when used throughout a whole book for all sorts of experiences, liable to monotony and jerkiness. The intent is doubtless to remove as much inert matter as possible, but the very short lines seem sometimes designed to make one little image go a long way. At other times the images—and he commands a considerable variety of sensuous imagery—seem to bump into one another more violently than they were meant to.

Though Mr. Amoss's *Sunday, Monday* is doggerel verse, it may give pleasure to those who do not demand or cannot enjoy the tension of feeling and felicity of phrase that poetry requires.



J. F. B. LIVESAY

Measure of a Man

By J. E. MIDDLETON

THE MAKING OF A CANADIAN — by J. F. B. Livesay, Edited with a Memoir by Florence Randall Livesay — *Ryerson—$2.25.*

A GOOD many families in England, before the First Great War, had an exportable surplus of younger sons, many of whom came to an honorable estate in Canada. One, made of durable stuff, was a lad named Livesay, son of an architect in the Isle of Wight. He paid a visit to some cousins in Cooksville, near Toronto, and soon began to seek his fortune as a laborer, first on an Ontario farm, then in the northern forest and mining country, and finally as a harvest excursionist to the Western prairies.

He was a good worker, never handling an unearned dollar, but hand-labor, he felt, was a stop-gap. He had a good brain and wanted to do something with it. At last he got a job as telegraph-editor on the Winnipeg *Tribune*, at $12 a week. Soon he transferred to the *Telegram* and within three years became editor of the Regina *Standard*.

His merits were sounded abroad, for in 1907 J. W. Dafoe of the Winnipeg *Free Press* and M. E. Nichols of the *Telegram* invited him to come to Winnipeg and organize the Western Associated Press News Service. From that day his fate was fixed, for his genius for friendship, his persuasive tongue, his fiery diligence, his uncanny "know-how," brought gradually the sectional journalism of Canada into national co-operation. So The Canadian Press came into being.

Nowadays news despatches marked "CP" are read with interest, but readers generally are not aware of the tangled weave of effort that brings them into fair type. Only newspapermen have that knowledge, and they remember with respect and affection the one man whose idealism and drive made CP a healthy and growing organism.

In the First Great War Livesay himself represented CP overseas and wrote "Canada's Hundred Days" one of the best war-books of the times. And another CP man, Ross Munro, came out of the last war with "Gauntlet to Overlord" a book that refuses to die.

A failing heart compelled Mr. Livesay's retirement in 1939. He lived for five years more, growing flowers, writing, playing chess, savoring the sea and sea-folk in "Peggy's Cove" and rejoicing in the companionship of old friends. He had plans for a modest autobiography and from time to time set down chapters or bits of chapters which he hoped sometime to organize into a proper book. For him, unfinished business!

And now his devoted and talented wife has edited these bits and pieces, and supplemented them with intimate letters-of-occasion and with tributes from notable friends and co-workers in CP. The result is a memorial volume of 180 pages which gives a true picture of an alluring and vital personality.

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KEEP YOUR EYE ON CONTINENTAL — PACKAGING HEADQUARTERS FOR CANADA

PORTS OF CALL

Three Centuries of History March Through the Land of Evangeline

By COLIN URQUHART

WITHIN that storehouse of historic happenings which is Acadia, the Land of Evangeline, in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, there are many romantic items to make up the mosaic of charm which ornaments this pleasant land.

The story of Evangeline and her people, for example, opens with the sailing of an expedition from France under Sieur de Monts, commissioned by Henry IV, King of France. With de Monts, named Lieutenant-General of Acadia, were Samuel de Champlain, whose name looms large in the annals of the early settlement of North America, and Baron de Poutrincourt. The expedition arrived in what is now the Annapolis Basin in 1604.

Baron de Poutrincourt was so impressed by the country that he secured a grant of land and a settlement was founded at Port Royal, now Annapolis Royal, in 1605,—the oldest European settlement north of the Gulf of Mexico. An event arising from this first settlement was the establishment of the first "service club" in North America, the forerunner of all service clubs. It was the "Order of the Good Time," established by Champlain to while away the rigours of the first winter and keep up the spirits of the first settlers. This, by the way, was in 1606. On the site of the original "habitation" built by Champlain as a fort and headquarters there has been erected an exact replica which is the centre of interest to increasing numbers of visitors to this charming vacation country.

Early in history the guns of war began to play a tragic part and weave the pattern of destiny, leading up to the tragic climax which Longfellow's poem "Evangeline" has so vividly portrayed. In 1613 a force from Virginia, which had been settled by the English, captured the infant settlement of Port Royal. This was the first action in the struggle for control of the continent between the English and French. Acadia was first controlled by one and then the other through the long and bitter struggle, until the fall of Quebec in 1759 decided the final course that history was to take.

From Port Royal the Acadians had branched out to other settlements, one of which was Grand Pré, the locale of Evangeline, founded in 1632; also the Pubnicos, on the south shore of Nova Scotia, in 1651; Beaubassin, between Sackville, in New Brunswick, and Amherst, in Nova Scotia, in 1672; Cheticamp, Cape Breton, and elsewhere.

In what are now the Pubnicos, on the picturesque south shore of Nova Scotia, are descendants of the original settlers and some of the customs and dress may still be seen among them. This settlement has been in existence since 1651, and is the oldest Acadian settlement continuously occupied. A museum is maintained at Centre East Pubnico containing many Acadian relics. Another picturesque settlement is at Cheticamp, in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, where some of the returning exiles took up homes. Here also quaint customs still linger.

In her great days of maritime trade Nova Scotia's sailing ships were known in all the oceans of the world. Even today there are a number of three-masters in the coastal trade.

The main event in the Evangeline story happened in connection with the Acadian settlement of Beaubassin. Here is a little, sluggish tidal stream, whose mud banks glisten in the sunlight when the tide goes out. It separates the Province of Nova Scotia from New Brunswick, and in the old days the village of Beaubassin nestled on the east, or Nova Scotia, side of the stream. This stream, known as the Missaquash river, epitomizes the dispute.

The French maintained that Acadia covered only Nova Scotia, whose western boundary was marked by the Missaquash river. The English held that it covered not only Nova Scotia but New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island as well. As practical men they built a fort on their side, Fort Lawrence. The French likewise built a fort on their side of the disputed boundary, Fort Beausejour, overlooking Cumberland Basin, at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

To enforce their claims, the British undertook a campaign to capture Beausejour, the campaign being planned by Governor Shirley of Boston and Governor Lawrence at Halifax. A force of New Englanders from Boston eventually landed in Cumberland Basin, off Fort Beausejour, and proceeded to capture the fort, in June 1755. The order for the expulsion was given in the same year, sealing the fate of the Acadians.

Fort Beausejour has been made into a national park, the ruins have been rebuilt and there is a fine museum containing many relics and documents. Many visitors pass through the museum each season together with students of history and local lore.

History was made at "The Velvet Siege of Beausejour," and it was one of those things on which greater events pivoted. Today trains pass within view of Beausejour and its bastions have witnessed those trains freighted during two world wars with descendants of those early pioneers, both French and English. They were travelling overseas to fight on the battlefields of Europe for the integrity of the country they once fought each other to possess.

The storied well of Evangeline in the Memorial Park at Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, is still a shrine for visitors.

The old Officers' Quarters at Fort Anne Park in Nova Scotia. The beautifully reconstructed building now houses a splendid historical collection.

CANADA: CASE HISTORY

THIS is the case of a highschool land,
deadset in adolescence,
loud treble laughs and sudden fists,
bright cheeks, the gangling presence.
This boy is wonderful at sports
and physically quite healthy;
he's taken to church on Sunday still
and keeps his prurience stealthy.
He doesn't like books except about bears,
collects coins, rocks, model planes,
and never refuses a dare.
His Uncle spoiled him with candy, of course,
yet shouted him down when he talked at table.
You will note he's got some of his French mother's looks,
though he's not so witty and no more stable.
He's really much more like his father and yet
if you say so he'll pull a great face.
He wants to be different from everyone else
and daydreams of winning the global race.
Parents divorced and living abroad,
relatives keen to bag the estate,
schizophrenia not excluded,
will he learn to grow up before it's too late?

EARLE BIRNEY

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CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS

LONDON LETTER

Britons Don't Mind Working Hard if They Get Paid by Results

By P. O'D.

London.

ADVANCING slowly and very cautiously, like a man trying to cross a swift stream on slippery stepping stones, the Government is getting nearer and nearer to the acceptance of payment by results as a policy for the increase of production. The first hint was given by the Minister of Labor—rather indiscreetly perhaps, for he afterwards attempted to cover it up. But now the Government is abolishing the Defence Regulation which forbids builders to operate bonus schemes.

One very significant result of this restrictive attitude on the part of the building operatives is the rapid spread of what might be called the "one-man firm", or two or three men, employing no labor but doing the job themselves as partners. Judiciously assorted as to trades such little groups can do a considerable variety of jobs, and not such very small jobs either.

Payment by results seems to be the only system that furnishes a sufficient motive to make the workman pull his full weight. Recently I had an opportunity of seeing its influence. In a neighboring town an important building which had been destroyed by a bomb was being rebuilt. The owners, a wealthy firm, were anxious that the job should be done as quickly as possible, and were paying overtime—bonuses, too, no doubt, for there are always ways of getting around the regulations.

It was really exhilarating to see the way that building went zooming up. Men moved briskly about their work, almost as if they enjoyed doing it.

Then the local labor board got busy. The men were laying too many bricks, it said, far more than their recognized daily quota. And all that overtime was endangering their health. So they forbade it, and immediately the good workmen all left for more promising fields, and those that remained moved about like the victims of sleeping sickness.

Fortunately this form of union tyranny, open, unashamed, and utterly heedless of the national interest, would seem to be coming to an end. At least, a beginning of reform has been made, and it may soon spread to other industries. But there is likely to be a long, hard fight before the system of payment by results is generally accepted. Those critics may be right who say that the real battle for recovery will be fought between the Government and the unions.

Freedom of Press

John Walter II, the son of the founder of the *Times*, died just 100 years ago; and the great newspaper which his family established has devoted to his memory a historical review of the vital reforms which he effected. It is a valuable reminder of how recent is the freedom of the press, which everyone now accepts as a matter of course, but which had to be fought for—and which still has to be watched and guarded.

When Walter took over control of the *Times* in 1803, Ministers of the Crown made no more bones about buying the support of a newspaper than they did about buying the support of a Member of Parliament. Men like Pitt and Addington regarded a newspaper proprietor or editor as a mere hireling. They gave him his money and his orders.

Walter put an abrupt end to all that. He fought against the control of the policy of his paper by Westminster, just as he fought against the control of foreign news by the employees of the Post Office. Copies of all foreign journals passed through their hands, or were seized by them, and they refused to release the news until they were paid for it. It was a recognized perquisite. And this, remember, was in the days of the Napoleonic wars, when news from the Continent was eagerly sought.

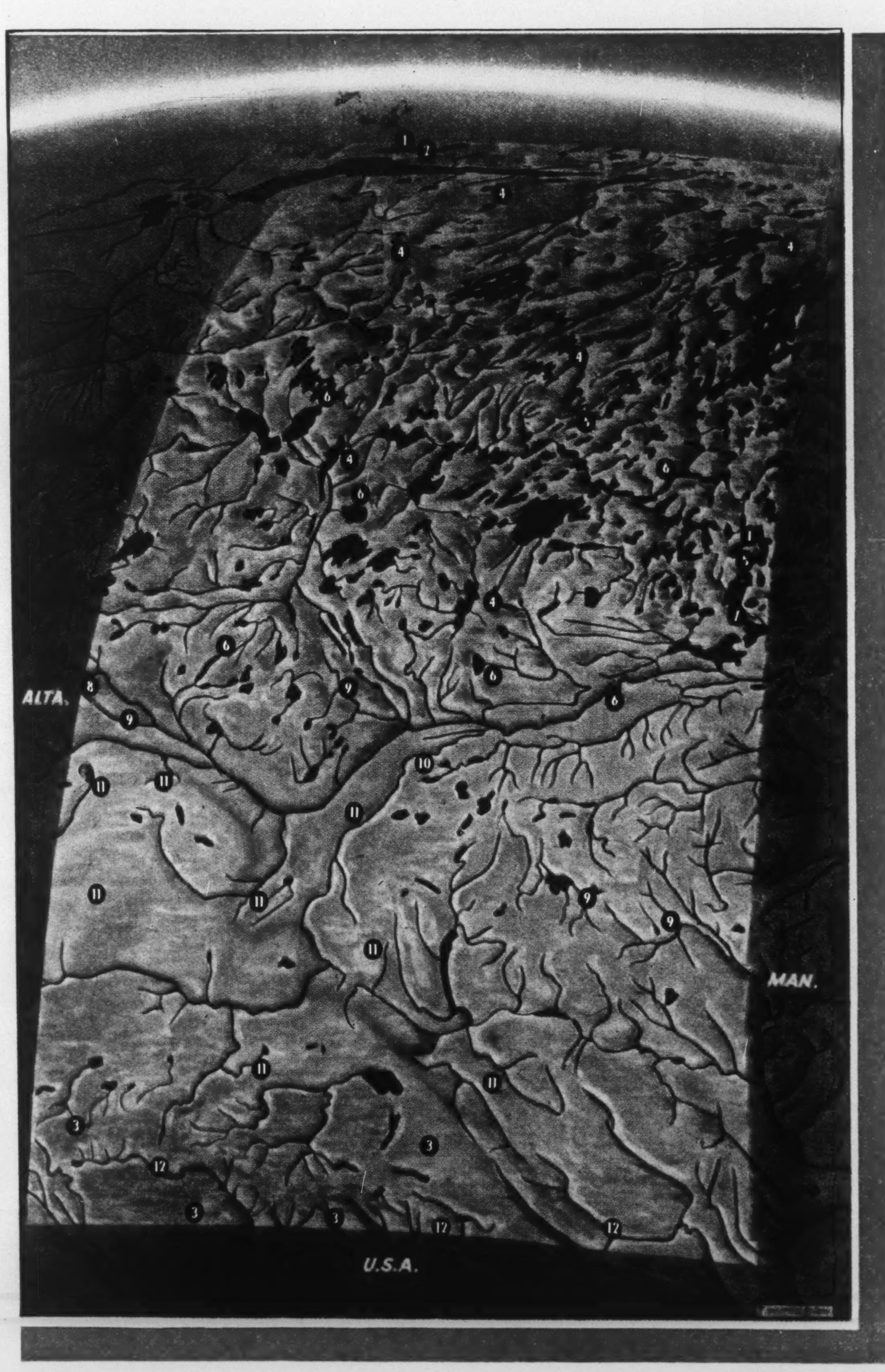
After a long and bitter struggle Walter succeeded in breaking this monopoly and in establishing his own sources of news. He did it so effectively that there is in the archives of the *Times* a letter from the Foreign Office in 1813 to say that Lord Castlereagh, the Foreign Secretary, would be grateful if Mr. Walter "will have the goodness to tell him if he has received any intelligence of the reported defeat of the French near Dresden which is now in circulation". That was a moment of triumph.

Perhaps the greatest of Walter's reforms, and a singularly far-sighted one, was his recognition of the principle of editorial responsibility—the freedom, that is, of the editor to edit, and not merely to take orders. But the credit for this development is only partly his. It must be shared with his editor, Thomas Barnes, one of the really great figures in the history of English journalism. Barnes and Delane, the other famous editor of the *Times*, between them firmly established this principle, but it was Walter who made it possible. Not even in these days have many proprietors so clear and broad an understanding of the basis and real meaning of the freedom of the press.

Actually 100 Years Ago

It is difficult and a little sad to think of an Ellen Terry centenary—sad at least as a reminder of passing time for those of us who had the high privilege of seeing in her prime that most gifted and charming actress. And difficult because it seems only a few years ago that she used to attend occasional first nights in London, still lovely in her old age, still possessed of that gracious dignity of which she alone seemed to know the full secret. Can it be that she was really born 100 years ago?

Calendars are hard things to argue with, and to put the question beyond dispute they are holding centennial celebrations at the lovely old Tudor house in Smallhythe, Kent, where she spent her later years and died. There it has been the pleasant custom for theatrical people to gather every year on her birthday and put on a play in her memory in the barn-theatre which is on the property. For many years her daughter Edith Craig directed the performance. This year it is to be Dame Edith Evans. It should be a very memorable gathering. But 100 years!—I still don't believe it.



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THE OTHER PAGE

Simpleton in Picture Gallery

By GILBERT NORWOOD

MANY years ago in England a friend with whom I was staying conducted me to the local Art Gallery, with the remark that he had something highly notable to show me: "It's believed to be the work of Leonardo da Vinci, but I want your opinion". The last words (of course) made me pull down my waistcoat and assume an air of ponderous connoisseurship. . . . How easy it is to spread happiness all around us! Twenty seconds spent in judicious flattery engender more of it than hours of mechanical virtue. I remember with relish sitting in a bus opposite two men who were discussing politics. After a while one said: "And what's the view of the inner circle in your district?" There was a master! But we are straying from Leonardo.

The treasure proved to be an exquisite wooden group of the Virgin and Child. I examined it and (I fear) half closed my eyes in that expert fashion. "Yes, it's beautiful, but is there any record that Leonardo ever worked in wood? To tell you the truth, this reminds me rather of Luini." My friend was much impressed, and so was I—filled with a rich satisfaction in showing such taste, knowledge and mental nimbleness. As a fact, I showed nothing but degraded folly; and my one pitiful solace lies in the knowledge that my foolishness is shared by a multitude of my fellow-creatures.

Whether that statue was carved by Leonardo or Luini or some utterly unknown Italian mattered not a straw. There the work stood, and the only genuine interest it possessed was the pleasure we gained from the sight of it. If one suddenly found documentary evidence that Leonardo did in fact create it, how is the beauty changed by his reputation? Put thus baldly, the point may seem too obvious for statement; but an instant's thought will show that it needs stating. Who doubts that, if someone approached the curator of any art-gallery on earth with clear evidence that his cherished *Transfiguration* or *Moses before Pharaoh* was not painted by Raphael but by "a pupil", that curator would fall swooning across his catalogues? Is there any millionaire collector who, having paid ten thousand dollars for a Greek vase, would not, on discovering that it was fired and decorated in the gay nineties, demand his money back? Yet both picture and vase are exactly what they were.

Authenticity matters nothing to a work of art. True enough, if we happen to be studying the career, spirit and methods of the man Raphael himself, it is important to learn that a great picture is withdrawn from our materials; but that is an utterly different affair.

Few educated people realize this simple truth. The unsophisticated are wiser. A pious old woman, who was very poor, one morning went down on her knees and prayed up the chimney for a loaf of bread. Certain mischievous boys, who were clambering about the roof, heard this, scurried off, fetched a loaf and tumbled it down the chimney. At once the old woman burst into ecstatic thanks for this prompt and divine assistance. Then the boys ran in and told her with gleeful shouts whence it had come. She wisely answered "God sent it, if the Devil brought it". Had she been an art-critic she would have declined to eat the loaf.

A silly exaggeration? Nothing of the kind! It is no less than the truth that many critics lose interest in a work if they find they have mistaken the artist's name. This ludicrous instance on judging the fruit by the tree is voiced at times barefacedly. A few years ago some archaeologist wrote in a great newspaper these breath-bereaving words:

"Even those who take but a cursory interest in the masterpieces of Greek art look upon the famous 'Hermes of Praxiteles' as one of the marvels of ancient sculpture. It will therefore come as a shock . . . that serious doubts have recently been cast upon its claim to hold this high position in the history of art. . . . (There follow arguments showing that the statue is not by Praxiteles) . . . It is good that every masterpiece should be submitted to the most acid test available. And it certainly appears that the Hermes is by no means safe on his throne. His defenders have not disposed of all the charges against his authenticity."

In short, the Hermes loses its beauty the instant we learn that its creator was not called Praxiteles! Into this squalid chaos, this night of the intelligence, are we flung as a just punishment for allowing things of the spirit to fall into the clutches of pseudo-science. Our archaeologist is hopelessly confusing the value of the work with its place in art-history. No one denies that our accounts of Greek sculpture must be in part re-written if the statue is later than Praxiteles; but there Hermes stands, glorious as ever. The worship of research has grown until many people value the origin above the thing originated, the "how" more than the "what": they desire to know the stages of a development rather than to realize and enjoy the achievement wherein that development culminates. The sinister victories that science has won in the domains of art have wrought no more terrible disaster than this widespread propensity to prefer the calculable, the ponderable, what may be expressed by decimals and graphs, in regions where real values defy such expression. The illumination of the soul has been bartered for a barren scheme of precursors, dates and tendencies.

GLOATING IN STORM

I HAVEN'T had a blow-out since
  Adolf was going places.
No wonder neighbor-folk evince
  Some envy in their faces.
I haven't lost a set of chains,
  Or had a dinted fender,
Or suffered carburetor-pains
  With no one near to mend her,
Since Billy King first looked upon
  The tawny Gatineau;
(Swiftly the golden years have gone!)
  And that's *some* time ago.

The motor-world would hear of me,
  My fame would fly afar,
Save for this triviality,
  I—have—no—car.

J.E.M.

• •

AUGUST

THIS month has flown.
  I have felt it, seen its bird-flight
Take stance in the distance of the mind
Then lose itself without chart
Its migration complete,
All hours lost and wing-blown.

By the mirror the same papers lie,
Reflection of ideas splintered in heat
And still shallow like the glass
Which leaves its shadow
And reflects the wind
And lazy movement of the eyes.

The hours are hidden in leaves
Where tanned faces stare and muscles
Flex in sudden whiteness,
No reading done, hour-glass blank
And without edge for its own
Swift pouring.

This month has flown
Beyond counting and away into
Strange assessment somewhere foreign.
Now a football falls upon the street
And boyish eyes follow and seek
Its crazy bounce.

D. G. LOCHHEAD

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 30, 1947

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Britain's Cotton Trade Spearhead of Exports

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The Lancashire cotton industry is in the forefront of Britain's export drive and out-of-date equipment is being replaced as fast as possible. Complete re-equipment, however, would take years and it is questionable whether the position of world markets in, say, five years time would justify such an outlay in view of the greatly increased production of manufactured cotton goods in the U.S. and other cotton-growing countries.

If it is found in the long run that the British cotton industry cannot offer wages high enough to attract a plentiful supply of labor, says Mr. Marston, it might be better to "play down" the cotton industry and concentrate available labor on heavy industry and more skilled work.

London.

THERE is a new stirring in Lancashire, famed centre of the world's cotton industry in the 19th century, and a focus of Britain's depression between the two wars of the 20th century. The cotton textile trade has been formally constituted a spearhead of the export drive, and large "open" export allocations first of yarn and then of cloth have lately been approved. Its progress will be watched attentively, and not without apprehension. Very much depends on the success of these efforts, not only in overcoming the immediate overseas payments crisis but also in re-establishing a basic industry as a permanent feature of the nation's economy. Can it be re-established?

Regarded from any angle, the cotton industry is an interesting case. It has a notable reputation for the quality and individuality of its products. It is, however, much more than, for example, the woollen industry, in open competition in the world markets, where the demand for its products is at present strong. It is not starved of raw material.

In short, if its operations can be organized on a sufficient scale and on the basis of reasonable prices, there is no doubt about the reception which the products will encounter in the world market, and there seems to be a reasonable prospect of competing successfully when a seller's market no longer offers easy trading conditions.

Postwar results so far have been frankly disappointing. Some processes in the industry were, of course, badly affected by the fuel crisis last winter, though a fair proportion of the spinning is done by electricity and was less seriously cut than the coal-operated processes. The real problem, however, has been labor. The Government and the industry are resigned to the loss of about a third of the pre-war labor force as a permanency. There has been great difficulty in building up the total even to the reduced level of 250,000. However, that somewhat modest total is, so far as can be judged from the latest returns, quite within the bounds of possibility. Production will show no exuberance on the present basis, and it will obviously be inadequate for a long while to satisfy both home and export needs, but if home demand is sacrificed, as it will be, there should be a fairly substantial surplus for export.

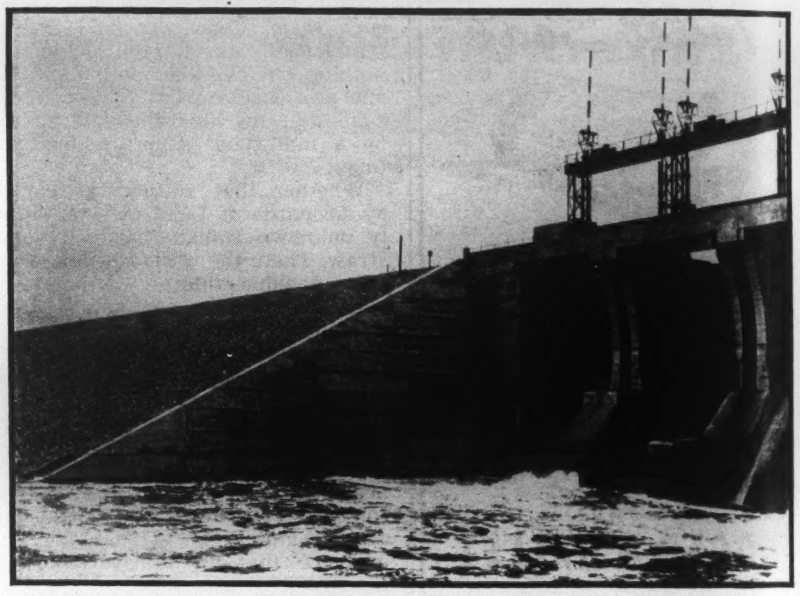
Re-Equipment

The long-term task, re-equipment, is being undertaken in not altogether encouraging circumstances. While some of the newer machinery is of the most efficient type, the majority is well below the best modern standards. Inferior equipment is being gradually replaced, with substantial assistance from the Treasury. But the textile machinery industry is not capable of meeting all of Lancashire's requirements in a matter of months: this job needs years, being necessarily retarded by the diversion of something like a half of the machinery industry's output to export, which trade cannot be sacrificed. Uneconomic organization has been another problem, but groups will not be eligible for governmental aid unless they operate 100,000 spindles or more, and there is thus an incentive to regrouping, which is being carried out with some energy under the Cripps' plan which came into effect at the beginning of July.

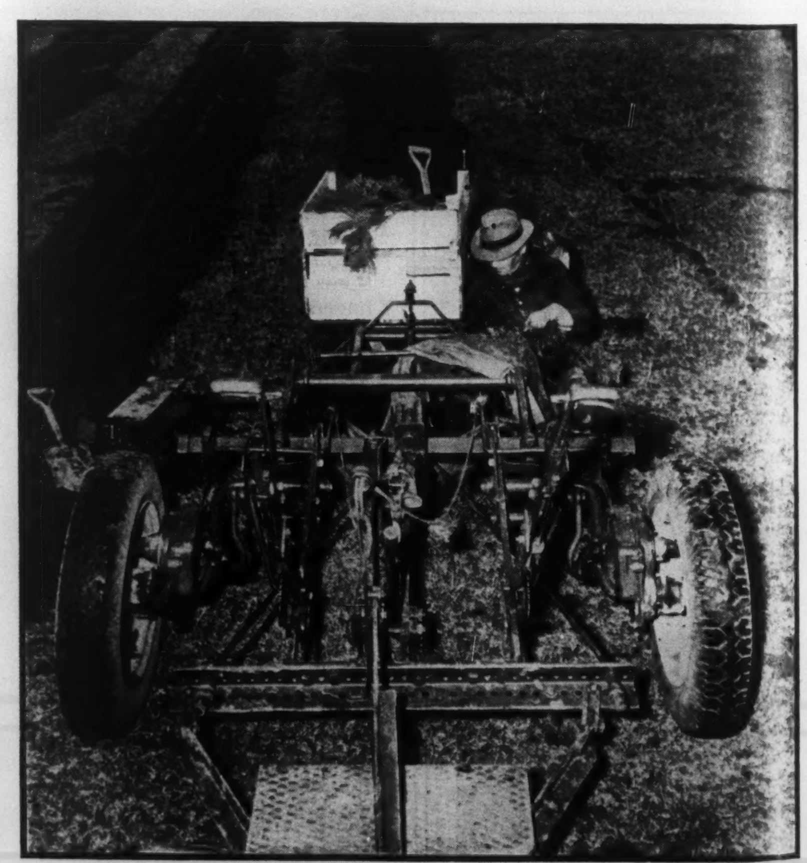
The worry is that when this elaborate reorganization of the industry has been effected, perhaps in five years' time, there may be no world market sufficiently absorptive to warrant the special consideration given to the industry. The growth of manufactured production in the cotton-growing countries, primarily, of course, in the U.S., shows a trend which cannot be ignored.

Estimates of this season's consumption made recently by the International Cotton Advisory Committee showed the importing countries—the U.K., the Continent of Europe, and Japan—as consuming 9 million bales, compared with 15½ million bales before the war; while estimated con-

Shand Dam Controllers Set Example in Reforestation



The Grand River Conservation Commission, with a vast amount of property adjacent to the dam-created Belwood Lake at Fergus, Ontario, is setting an example in reforestation benefits and the prevention of erosion by its tree-planting program. Last year it put in 250,000 trees and a . . .



. . . similar number will be planted yearly. Pictures show (1) the Shand Dam; (2) tree-planting machine which is being used, in essence a double-bladed plough drawn by caterpillar tractor; (3) sod thrown to each . . .

—Photos by John Carroll

. . . side of the trench in which the trees are planted holds back the twitch grass for a year or so, giving the small trees time to take hold.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Canada's Own Dollar Crisis

By P. M. RICHARDS

CANADIAN business is riding high—but feeling decidedly shaky. Figures for the first half-year show that many industries attained new production peaks; midsummer employment has been the highest on record for the season; labor troubles just now are relatively few. Businessmen might reasonably expect to do as well through the second half-year and end up with better profits, on the average, for 1947 than they made in 1946. But they see storm-clouds—big, black storm-clouds. Not the postwar perpetuals of shortages of materials and skilled labor, but something much more menacing—a large loss of export business because of lack of means of payment by would-be customers, also a sharp curtailment, for the same reason, of Canadian buying of highly necessary supplies from the United States, and, behind it all, the spreading of the forest-fire of inflation.

Britain's new austerity program calling for further reductions in imports from dollar countries threatens to hit Canada hard. It means less production here and less employment, unless new markets are found elsewhere. But harder still, economically, will be the cutting off of the U.S. dollars with which Britain has been paying for 50 per cent of her purchases from Canada. Canada urgently needs these U.S. dollars; her trade position vis-a-vis the United States is difficult enough already.

Three-Way Trade

As everyone knows, this country has bought more from the United States than it has sold to her for many years past. But we used to balance the account nicely with the income on our trading with Britain; we sold Britain a lot more than we bought from her and traded surplus pounds for U.S. dollars. Not only have we received far fewer pounds in recent years but our purchases from the United States have grown largely and rapidly, with no corresponding increase in sales to that country.

In the first six months of 1947 our imports from the U.S. exceeded our exports by no less than $488,000,000, comparing with an excess of $213,000,000 for the first half of 1946 and $93,400,000 for the like period of 1938. The adverse balance for the first half of this year, $488,000,000, was only $8,700,000 less than the figure for the whole of last year. On January 1 last Canada's Foreign Exchange Control Board possessed $1,244,900,000 in U.S. dollars. But it is predicted that the adverse balance on U.S. trade for 1947 may run to $900,000,000.

Ordinarily, if the emergency were a purely temporary one, the obvious course for Canada would be to arrange for a U.S. loan, or credit. And this, it seems, may have to be done. But it would not be a wholly satisfactory step for either party, since it would provide no solution for the problem. From the long-term standpoint, Canada must either obtain more U.S. dollars from the sale of goods and services to the U.S. or anyone else, or she must reduce her imports to the amount that her exports will pay for. The latter course would involve a sharp reduction in the Canadian standard of living.

Difference in Crises

While Canada has a "dollar crisis", as has Britain, there's an important difference in that Canada's problem is purely financial while Britain's is really one of production. Britain is short of U.S. dollars basically because she cannot produce and sell sufficient goods and services wherewith to acquire the dollars. She wore out her industrial plant producing war goods and found herself at the war's end with run-down, obsolete equipment with which to take up the task of raising her export volume to 75 per cent above that of 1938. She hasn't achieved that aim, but it's marvellous that she has done as much as she has, under the circumstances. The whole world, including the United States, has a material interest in seeing her get back on her feet: the world greatly needs a prosperous and a powerful Britain.

The attempts everywhere to bring prosperity through the creation of money rather than the production of goods make for a strongly inflationary situation. If there were not so many other disturbances, we would doubtless recognize the inflation menace for what it is. Sir Stafford Cripps made some pertinent remarks on this subject the other day, which some of our labor unions might note: "We (Britain) can only balance our overseas payments either by importing less—that is, enjoying a lower standard of living—or exporting more, that is working harder than ever. There is no more slack to be taken up in our internal economy. We cannot increase our standards by greater money rewards unless also we get a greater production. To increase profits, salaries or wages or to shorten hours without more production will merely increase the internal inflationary pressure and will be of benefit to no one. It is production that is the first necessity."

That's true for us too. The world is in desperate need of goods, and we can contribute to its recovery and keep ourselves busy by producing abundantly and economically and supplying those goods on the easiest credit terms.

sumption of the exporting countries —the U.S., South America, Egypt, and India—was 15 million bales, compared with 10½ million bales before the war. The positions have been approximately reversed. And what is known of current exports of the U.S. of cotton textiles confirms the impression that that major raw cotton producer—and not that one only —is heading for a far larger proportion of the trade in manufactures, with incalculable effects on Lancashire.

If in the long run it is found that the British cotton industry cannot offer wages sufficient to attract plenty of labor, there will be a good case for "playing down" the industry, leaving the world trade rather to those countries which specialize in light industry, while concentrating the labor effort in Britain on heavier and more skilled work—for instance, on textile machinery instead of textiles.

But at present there is paramount need to earn foreign exchange, and cotton textiles can and must make a large contribution to those exchange resources. For the present, at any rate, the longer-term factors must remain in the background.

The raw material position, in the case of a basic industry relying entirely on imports, calls for special mention. The Government body which bulk-purchases the material has fortunately accumulated a considerably larger stock than was normally held before or during the war—416,000 tons in June last. Consumption used to be predominantly U.S. growths, but Brazilian, which was unimportant before the war, is now the most plentiful, while African, Russian, and other non-dollar growths, are increasingly used. A recent increase in prices in Britain was weighted to give strong incentives for the use of non-U.S. growths, with the intention of saving still more dollars.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Upper Canada's Expanded Program Bringing Development Results

By JOHN GRANT

MORE than a mile of ore length has been opened at Upper Canada Mines — eastern Kirkland Lake gold producer—in the two years ending April 30, 1947, practically all in the No. 2 shaft area, where the ore in reserve is reported as sufficient to show an overall increase for the whole mine. Some 2,853 feet of ore was developed in the last fiscal year, and this with the 2,619 feet opened during the previous year is indicative of the expanding ore picture resulting from the vigorous underground development that has been proceeding. An increased output was apparent in the past year and with the mill now handling better than 300 tons, and up to 350 tons on some days, a further increase is likely during the current 12 months. The developed ore of 2,853.5 feet in the year under review averaged 6.6 feet in width and had an estimated stoping grade of $12.44. Tons milled from lateral developments amounted to 19,365 tons or 19 per cent of all ore sent to the mill, and averaged $9.74 per ton. The program calls for deepening of the No. 2 shaft from the 1,250-foot level to the 1,750-foot horizon to conform with the bottom of the No. 1 shaft. There is a distance of 3,000 feet between the two shafts and ore has been developed to a point 1,500 feet east of the No. 1 shaft. The structure in the No. 1 shaft has been lined up by geological mapping with the newer developments in the No. 2 shaft area. While the ore occurrences are not continuous, the proven length of the zone from which the future mill feed will be extracted is approximately 6,000 feet. Some high grade ore has been encountered in the drive west from the No. 1 shaft on the 1,750-foot level, on which horizon the two shafts are to be connected with a main haulage drive.

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Higher production and an increase in working capital is shown in the annual report of Upper Canada Mines for the year ending April 30. Production of $1,082,594 was up $27,395 from the previous 12 months. The net working capital position stood at $654,654 as compared with $573,520. Net profit for the year was $130,114 or 3.97 cents per share, while in the preceding 12 months the net profit was $172,865 or 5.28 cents a share. The net increase in cost per ton milled was 0.05 cents. Tons milled averaged 279 per day. The cost per ounce of gold produced was $31.71, including depreciation, write-offs and taxes. The only capital expenditure anticipated this year is the deepening of the No. 2 shaft.

•

The properties staked by Upper Canada Mines in Sothman and Midlothian townships are to be operated as subsidiaries with outside assistance in the financing. The annual report points out that surface exploration is now underway and both groups are described as promising gold prospects. The Upper Canada showings there are being developed by Sherwood Gold Mines. Gold discoveries, mainly those on the group owned by Upper Canada Mines, have resulted in the staking solid of Sothman township, which is two townships west of Midlothian, and may mean the westerly extension of the province's south gold belt that includes Matachewan, Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake. While the Midlothian discoveries of a few years ago were largely in the carbonates, the Sothman finds are under much more favorable conditions. Showings are limited and will likely need drilling to prove them up, but the Upper Canada finds are reported to be distinctly encouraging. A number of prominent mining groups are already represented with ground and deals are reported pending on other claims.

•

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd.—Canada's second largest producer of copper and zinc, and one of the largest producers of gold and silver—is reporting earnings at an all-time peak. Second quarter earnings for the current year of $1.17 set a new record and compared with profits of $1.02 per share in the preceding three months, which had been the best mark to that time. In the second quarter of 1946 net earnings were 71 cents per share. Earnings for the first six months amounted to $2.19 per share, as against $1.80 for the second half of 1946 and $1.41 for the first half of last year. The sharp jump in earnings this year is due to the better metal prices, as the tonnage of ore treated in the past six months was slightly down from like periods since the end of the war, and substantially under the peak attained some years ago. Net earnings in the first six months of this year were $6,046,157 from 912,722 tons milled as compared with $4,956,471 from 922,048 tons treated in the second half of 1946.

•

Shaft sinking to a depth of 500 feet is planned by Sannorm Mines, which adjoins east of San Antonio Gold Mines, in the Rice Lake area of Manitoba. The shaft will be a three-compartment one and it is anticipated that the underground program will take about two years to complete and cost around $300,000. Electric power will be obtained from the San Antonio line as soon as transformers can be obtained. Earlier in the year it was reported that surface drilling had indicated an average grade of better than $11 over a width of 4½ feet for a length of 600 feet.

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With the exception of the quarter ended December 31, 1946, when profits amounted to 66 cents per share, earnings of the International

(*Continued on Page 27*)

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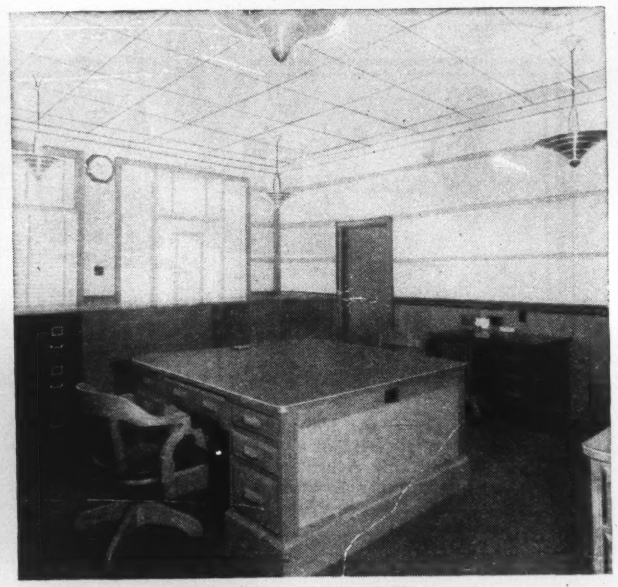
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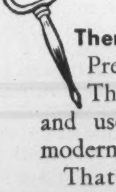

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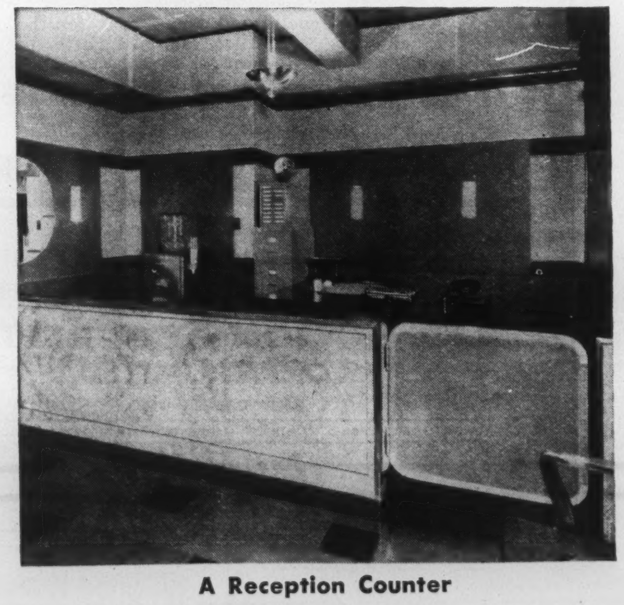
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It is therefore suggested that you learn now how Presdwoods can help improve your premises . . . *quickly, economically.* Write for free samples, technical data and 48-page booklet, "What you ought to know about Masonite Brand Products," to International Fibre Board Limited, Gatineau, Que., Dept. 119.

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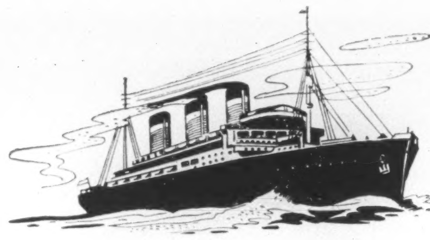

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19

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

K.P.R., London, Ont.—TIP TOP CANNERS, LIMITED more than tripled its net profits during the fiscal year ended April 30, 1947. Net after all charges amounted to $50,292, equal on a participating basis, to $1.17 per share on the Class "A" stock and to 97c per share on the Class "B". Net profits for the previous year were $15,491. While capital expenditures for the year totalled $35,755, working capital position was stronger at $114,064 as at April 30, 1947. An offering of 20,000 Class "A" shares was made last November. The company was incorporated in 1928 and process canned fruits, vegetables, jams, etc., at their three modern plants located at Burlington, Greensville and Otterville in Ontario. A warehouse, cold storage plant and plant for processing apple pectin are maintained.

E.H.L., Sherbrooke, Que. — Yes, shaft sinking to an initial depth of 400 feet has been recommended for DULAMA GOLD MINES, adjoining Renabie Mines on the east, in the Missanabie area of Ontario. A series of deeper drill holes is now planned and further drilling suggested on the ore shoot previously outlined. A total of 26 holes has been put down and although all assays have not been returned there is believed to be an orebody running 400 tons per vertical foot of $7.50-$8 ore down to the 125-foot horizon. Grade is somewhat lower at 250 feet and remains about the same to 500 feet. The management calculates that drilling to date has indicated a possible ore length of close to 600 feet, which is made up of a 250-foot section west of the dike that cuts across the vein and 340 feet east of the dike. While all of the holes have not returned ore values it is felt because of the experience at the Renabie, now in production, that drill intersections will be in many cases, bettered by underground work. The company has ample funds on hand for initial underground work, close to $200,000, and it is possible equitable arrangements can be made for treating ore developed at the adjoining Renabie.

D.K.T., Edmonton, Alta. — Higher earnings are being enjoyed by THE HOLDEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, in the current fiscal year and capacity operations are expected to continue for a long period ahead. For the first quarter of the current year, the three months ended April 30, 1947, total income increased from $37,013 to $49,940 and after all charges net profit was $33,904, equal to $1.13 per share on the class "A" stock as compared with $23,825 or 79c per share "A" for the first quarter of the previous year. These results suggest that the full year will show substantial improvement over the fiscal year ended January 31, 1947, when net profit was $63,412 or the equivalent of $2.10 per share on the class "A" stock which is entitled to fixed cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of 60c per share per annum and, after the class "B" receives a total of 30c per share in any year, participates equally with the "B", share-for-share, in any further dividends.

M.B.F., Winnipeg, Man.—GURNEY GOLD MINES and SHATFORD BASIN MINES appear to be of no value. Gurney went into liquidation and the mill and mine equipment was sold, but no equity remained for the shareholders. Its charter has been surrendered. I understand that the Manitoba charter of Shatford Basin was cancelled some years ago. The assets of SHENANGO GOLD

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Rally Not Yet Ended?

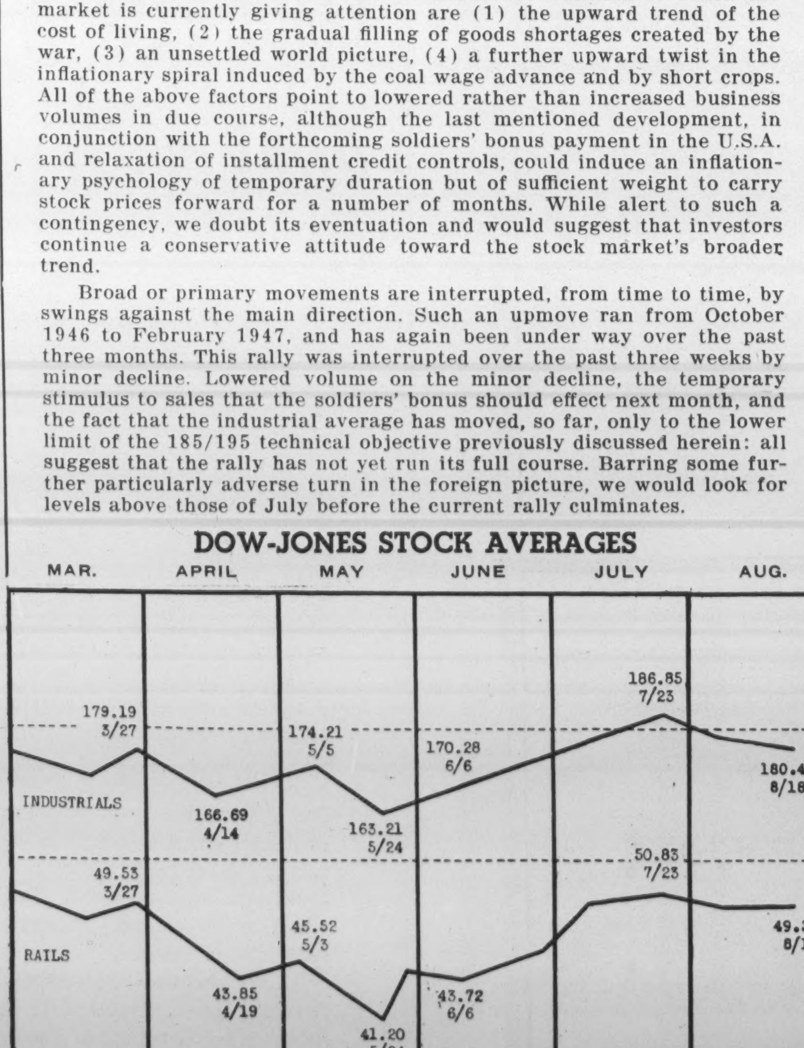
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. MARKET TREND (which dominates Canadian prices): While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Intermediate recovery has been under way over the past two months with no indications that the peak to the movement has yet been attained.

Important factors in the future outlook for business to which the market is currently giving attention are (1) the upward trend of the cost of living, (2) the gradual filling of goods shortages created by the war, (3) an unsettled world picture, (4) a further upward twist in the inflationary spiral induced by the coal wage advance and by short crops. All of the above factors point to lowered rather than increased business volumes in due course, although the last mentioned development, in conjunction with the forthcoming soldiers' bonus payment in the U.S.A. and relaxation of installment credit controls, could induce an inflationary psychology of temporary duration but of sufficient weight to carry stock prices forward for a number of months. While alert to such a contingency, we doubt its eventuation and would suggest that investors continue a conservative attitude toward the stock market's broader trend.

Broad or primary movements are interrupted, from time to time, by swings against the main direction. Such an upmove ran from October 1946 to February 1947, and has again been under way over the past three months. This rally was interrupted over the past three weeks by minor decline. Lowered volume on the minor decline, the temporary stimulus to sales that the soldiers' bonus should effect next month, and the fact that the industrial average has moved, so far, only to the lower limit of the 185/195 technical objective previously discussed herein: all suggest that the rally has not yet run its full course. Barring some further particularly adverse turn in the foreign picture, we would look for levels above those of July before the current rally culminates.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited
DIVIDEND NUMBER 393

A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 30th day of September, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of September, 1947.

DATED the 22nd day of August, 1947.
P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

TEXTILE DOMINION CO·LTD
Dominion Textile Co.
Limited
Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1947, payable 15th October, 1947, to shareholders of record 15th September, 1947.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 20th, 1947.

TEXTILE DOMINION CO·LTD
Dominion Textile Co.
Limited
Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1947, payable 1st October, 1947 to shareholders of record 5th September, 1947.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 20th, 1947.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

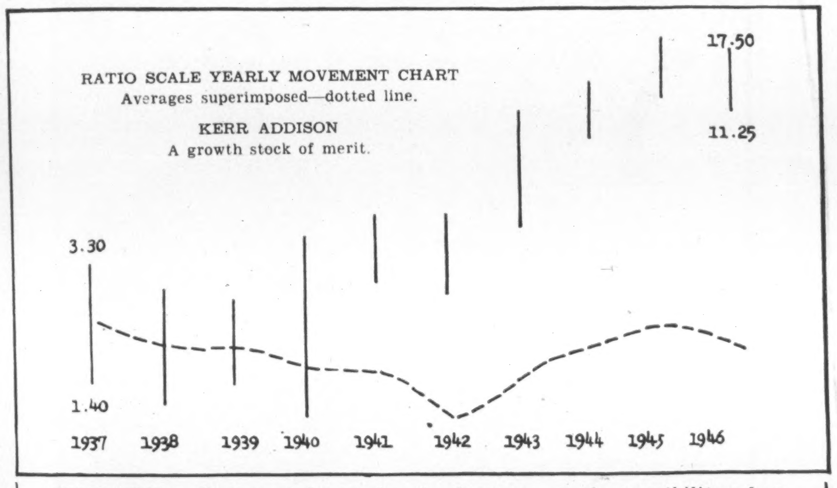
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

KERR ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

PRICE 31 July, '47	— $14.87					
YIELD	— 1.2%	Last 1 month	Unch		Down	1.6%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 391	Last 12 months	Up	3.3%	Up	10.1%
GROUP	— "B"	1942-46 range	Up	193.6%	Up	527.0%
RATING	—Favorable	1946-47 range	Down	37.9%	Down	37.2%



SUMMARY:—Comment, learned and otherwise, on the possibility of an increased price for gold, is available in any financial paper and in many daily newspapers. There is speculation on the possible devaluation of the Canadian dollar in terms of the U.S. dollar. In certain quarters there is talk that "something will be done for the gold mining industry."

This commentator is no economist. Neither could we explain how securely Canada is bound to the terms of the Bretton Woods agreement which restricts manipulation of currency values.

But we believe that there will always be a demand for gold; that some gold mines will always operate at a profit; and further, that wise investors include a reasonable amount of gold shares in any well balanced portfolio.

Kerr Addison appears to be an outstanding gold mining stock notwithstanding the present low income yield it affords. and is brought to your attention for the third time during the past 12 months.

MINES were acquired by Shenango Mining Company on the basis of one new for three old shares. The company retains its property of 19 claims in Hawkins township, Algoma district, Ontario, but I have not heard of any recent activity. Some further assessment work was completed in the summer of 1946.

R.D.F., Vancouver, B.C.—Sales of CANADA BREAD COMPANY, LIMITED, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, showed a further increase to reach a new all-time peak in the company's history, marking the fifteenth consecutive year in which there was an improvement in sales. Net profits showed a further gain to reach their best level since 1939 at $317,922, equal to $15.89 a share on the 4½% preferred stock and to $5.40 per share on the 5% $50 par preferred stock and to 46c per share on the common on a participating basis. This compared with net profits of $292,441 for the previous fiscal year which were equal to $14.62 per share on the 4½% preferred and to $4.96 per share on the 5% preferred and to 41c per share. Operating profit showed an increase at $892,814 as against $828,880 and while investment income was slightly lower at $16,966 as compared with $22,783, there was a profit on sale of investments of $30,687, so that total income was $939,467, up from $851,663 for the previous year. Depreciation was increased from $249,515 to $326,900 while provision for income and excess profits taxes was lower at $195,000 as against $211,200. With the post-war rehabilitation and expansion fund of $625,000 helping to offset the heavy capital expenditure during the year, liquid position was more than maintained, with net working capital of $775,250 at June 30, 1947 comparing with $588,889 at June 30, 1946. Current assets consisted mainly of $445,317 in cash and $703,498 in inventories. Fixed assets, after depreciation of $3,734,681, are valued at $3,034,831, an increase of $680,662 in the year.

H.M.B., Victoria, B.C.—To facilitate financing for further development of the property, shareholders of NORZONE ROUYN MINES have approved revamping of the capital structure and a change of the corporate name. The new name will be NEW NORZONE ROUYN MINES LTD. and the exchange of shares will be on a basis of two of Norzone Rouyn for one of New Norzone Rouyn. A total of 1,674,995 shares will be available for new financing. A new deal has been approved whereby a firm underwriting options on 1,524,995 shares will provide a total amount of $610,000 if all the options are taken up. Shares of New Norzone have been called for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange. A contract has been given to deepen the shaft to 450 feet and 10,000 feet of diamond drilling has been recommended from the new level to test the main structure and also look for parallel veins. I understand that if the 450-foot horizon opens as well as the 300-foot consideration is likely to be given to production plans on a 300 ton per day basis. The main or footwall lens on the second level has been extended to 320 feet. Drifting to the north is in a section carrying considerably higher lead content than anything previously revealed.

R.B.S., Hamilton, Ont. — A high volume of production and sales appear to be assured for ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS CO., LTD., for a considerable period, says E. S. Byers, general manager. During the past quarter, practically all departments have been fully occupied and in some cases taxed to capacity. The steel shortage continues to hamper operations but production has been resumed in the spring department at Gananoque which had been closed since late April due to the lack of steel.

C.E.L., Levack Mine, Ont.—As to whether or not KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES shares are "a good buy at the present price and time" is something unfortunately I am unable to answer, as no one can predict the course mining share prices will pursue either in the immediate or longer future. Kerr-Addison sold above its present price level last year. This company, however, is an outstanding example of the Canadian gold mines where expansion programs are proceeding, despite the lower prevailing price for gold and other difficulties the industry is experiencing. In the second quarter of 1947 a new high was attained in tonnage milled, and profits were the best since 1943. This nine-year old producer is now preparing for an output of 4,000 tons daily as compared with present tonnage of around 2,200 tons. When capacity is doubled, likely by the end of next year, Kerr-Addison will rank among the largest gold producers in the Dominion. The doubling of capacity is not involving any reorganization of the company's capital structure, the cost being met entirely out of accumulated cash and current profits. It is possible the dividend which was reduced this year due to the expansion program may be raised within a year.

B.L.D., North Bay, Ont.—Operations of BURLINGTON STEEL CO. are continuing at full capacity and with a sufficient supply of raw material on hand or contracted for, the present backlog of orders will carry operations at this rate until the end of 1947. The new equipment is operating satisfactorily and the over-all volume of production is running ahead of last year. The modernization program, started in 1945, has been completed and has made possible the increased output. Expenditures on this account for 1946 amounted to $129,000 and the total cost to the end of 1946 was $272,000. Net earnings for the year 1946 of $1 a share were well in excess of the current dividend rate of 60 cents per annum.

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Dividend—Preferred Stock

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) on the issued 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared on the 1st day of December, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
G. Millward,
Secretary.
August 21, 1947.

Standard Chemical Company,
LIMITED

Dividend—Common Stock

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ten cents (10c) per share on the issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable on the 1st day of December, 1947 to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
G. Millward,
Secretary.
August 21, 1947.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION
LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1947, payable on October 15, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable September 15th, 1947 to Shareholders of record at close of business September 5th, 1947.

(Signed) W. S. Barber,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY
LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICES

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 46

TAKE NOTICE that a Dividend of $4.00 per Share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 46, payable as to $2.00 on the 15th of September, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business August 31st, 1947, and $2.00 on the 15th of December, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business November 30th, 1947.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 35

ALSO TAKE NOTICE that an Interim Dividend of $1.00 per Share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 35, payable the 15th of September, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business August 31st, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Toronto, August 22, 1947.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Various Forms of Life Policies to Fit Particular Needs

By GEORGE GILBERT

Many varieties of life insurance policies are on the market, some with names intended to distinguish them from others, but they are all but modifications or combinations of ordinary life, limited payment life, endowment, or term forms of insurance.

Life insurance is now being increasingly utilized not only as a safe and satisfactory means of making provision for the protection of dependents in the event of the death of the insured but also of the insured himself against the hazard of old age dependency.

IT IS probable that the ordinary life or whole life policy is still the one most often sold today, and represents the form out of which most other policies have been developed. But many other types of policies have been devised to meet the special needs of the people for life insurance protection. The ordinary life provides for the payment of the principal sum upon the death of the insured to a designated beneficiary or beneficiaries, and requires the payment of a yearly premium by the insured until his death.

While the ordinary life policy may be satisfactory to a prospective policyholder in every other respect, he may not want to obligate himself for the payment of premiums throughout life, as the productive period of many people does not extend beyond age 60 or 65, and he does not want to have to pay premiums beyond that age. To meet this situation limited payment of life policies have been made available on the ten, fifteen or twenty payment plan. That is, the insured pays premiums for ten, fifteen or twenty years respectively, and the policy then becomes paid up, no further premiums being payable. The amount of the policy becomes payable at any time death occurs. He has thus secured protection for the whole of life by the payment of premiums for ten, fifteen or twenty years, as the case may be.

Term Contracts

Various types of term policies are also on the market to meet the requirements of those who want life insurance for a limited period only. A person may need an additional amount of protection in the formative period of his business, or while engaged in some enterprise in which he has assumed heavy obligation for a certain length of time and desires the additional insurance to protect his family or estate during this period.

Term policies are usually issued for periods of five or ten years, though in some cases they are issued for longer periods on a level premium basis, covering the insured up to age 65 or 70 in some instances. Level premium term insurance is a near approach to what has been called yearly cost insurance. Term policies differ from ordinary life or limited payment life policies in that at the end of the term for which they are issued they expire with no return to the policyholder. A term life policy has been likened to a fire insurance policy under which protection is afforded for a definite term and then ceases. Under a term life policy, if the term expires before death occurs the protection terminates.

Thus the objection to term life policies is that they may expire before the need for protection is past, and that the policyholder may be left in later years in an uninsurable condition at a time when his insurance needs are still great. To meet this objection some term policies have been made renewable from time to time without medical examination, or have been made convertible within a certain period to a permanent form of insurance.

Convertible Privilege

This convertible privilege permits the exchange of the term policy for one on a permanent plan for which a higher premium is paid for the same amount of insurance. The new policy may be issued as of the date of the original term policy, in which case the future premiums will be those payable at the age of the insured when he took out the term policy for the type of permanent policy selected. Or the new policy may be issued as of the age attained at the time the change is made, and no back payments will then be required.

To provide protection during the productive period of life without what is called the savings or investment element, level premium term policies have been made available by some companies, covering the insured up to age 65, with the privilege of converting the policy without medical examination to a permanent form of protection at any time up to age 62. This type of policy, as has been aptly said, covers but one need—pure protection—and does not concern itself with the savings element. It may be obtained with the waiver of premium benefit.

While the ordinary life policy and the term policy furnish protection mainly against the hazard of death, the first being permanent insurance and the other being insurance for the term stated in the policy, the average person also needs insurance protection against the hazard of dependent old age. For him the savings or investment element in life insurance is of little or no less importance than the protection element. Although it is true that one of the fundamental purposes of life insurance is to provide protection against the financial loss occasioned by death, it is also the proper function of life insurance to provide protection against loss resulting from the economic death to which human beings are subject in old age.

Economic Value Gone

As a matter of fact, the economic value of a human life may be destroyed not only by premature death but also by the gradual wearing out of the human machine as old age approaches. In the former case the individual is removed both as a producer and as a consumer; in the latter case the individual loses his ability to produce but remains as a consumer. The financial loss may accordingly be greater than in the event of premature death.

Life insurance on life, limited payment life and endowment plans provides a safe and satisfactory means of making provision for protection of dependents in the event of the premature death of the insured and also enables the insured to build up an accumulation of cash values in his policies which will protect him against dependency in old age. Life insurance, in fact, satisfies one of the most important conditions of a successful saving program—that the saving from current income be regular and systematic. Uniform annual, semi-annual, quarterly or monthly payments can be arranged in amounts best suited to the needs and desires of the individual adopting the plan.

Further, the saver by way of life insurance is under a mild compulsion in the matter of continuing his saving plan. Premium notices from the company and calls by the agent constantly remind him of his intention to save and the reasons for his savings are kept fresh in his mind. His saving plan is associated with protection, usually for his family, and he is loath to relinquish this protection except as a last resort. These factors have a strong tendency to overcome the inherent inertia which most people have in sticking to any long range saving plan.

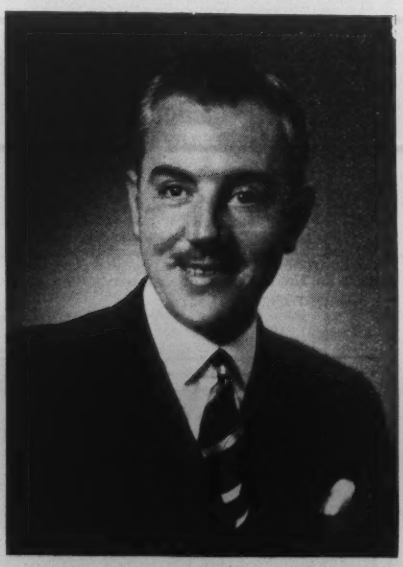
Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

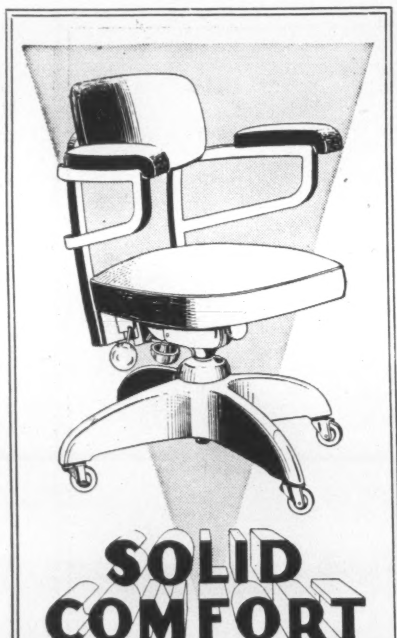
I would like to get some information about the Aetna Life Insurance Company, whose head office is in Hartford, Conn., as to the total amount of business transacted by the company in 1946, the total insurance in force at the end of the year, its total premium income, and its surplus over liabilities.

—N.R., Winnipeg, Man.

In 1946 the new ordinary life insurance business of the Aetna Life Insurance Company totalled $256,000,000, and the new insurance on group life and employee plans amounted to $409,000,000. At the end of the year the ordinary insurance in force totalled $2,214,000,000 and the group insurance in force amounted to $4,100,000,000. Thus the total insurance in force in the company was $6,314,000,000, showing an increase of about $800,000,000. The assets at the end of the year totalled $1,240,000,000, showing an increase of over $94,000,000. After providing $3,974,549 for dividends on participating policies and after allocating $4,531,198 to strengthen the valuation reserve basis, the surplus of as-



JAMES RICHARDSON, A.C.I.I., Assistant Manager at Montreal for the London & Lancashire Insurance Company, Ltd., of London, England, will succeed Manager A. S. Booth, who will retire on September 30th after forty-four years service.



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Surplus above Capital
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sets over liabilities amounted to $48,016,637, showing an increase of $3,009, 290. The total premium income in 1946 was $189,145,992, showing an increase of over $8,000,000. The company has been in business since 1850 and has also been operating in Canada under Dominion license and registry since that year. It occupies a very strong financial position and all claims are readily collectable.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 23)

Nickel Co. of Canada of 55 cents per common share for the three months ended June 30, were the best for any three months since the close of 1942. The earnings for the company and its subsidiaries were the highest for a second quarter since the corresponding period of 1937. Net sales were the greatest since the early part of 1945, when the war was still in progress, but increased operating costs and expenses partially offset the upward swing in marketings. In the quarter ending June 30, 1947, net profit was $8,530,494 or 55 cents per share on the common, compared with $7,929,845 or 51 cents per share in the preceding period and $6,623,608, or 42 cents a share in the three months ending June 30, 1946. In the first half of the current year net profit in terms of U.S. currency amounted to $16,460,339 after all charges, equivalent, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.06 per share on the common stock. This compares with net profit of $12,211,663 or 77 cents a common share, in the equivalent period, a year ago. Net working capital as of June 30 stood at $146,887,186, the highest point in the company's history and $8,891,124 above the year end figure.

The Ontario Department of Mines has issued a revamped edition of the "Prospector's Guide to Ontario Mining Fields" and the colorful bulletin is available free of charge, at the Department of Mines, Queen's Park. All phases of prospecting, including financing, equipment and supplies, an introduction to Ontario's favorable prospecting areas, field methods of prospecting, including a description of gold panning and sampling and assaying, as well as methods of staking and regulations concerned with that operation, are covered.

•

That Queenston Gold Mines, in the eastern Kirkland Lake area, is shaping up as a gold producer of considerable tonnage and medium grade, is stated by R. R. Brown, president and managing director, in the annual report for the year ending April 30, 1947. The intention of the management is to aggressively push all necessary work preparatory to production. The property has been partially developed by three shafts and since the report excavation has started on the sinking of a fourth shaft on the north contact of the carbonate zone in close proximity to the No. 2 shaft. The main orebody, which at the No. 2 shaft has been diamond drilled and two other potential orebodies were partially explored on the 250-foot level only. Mr. Brown says that these orebodies, while irregular in shape, indicate large tonnages. Diamond drilling carried out during the winter at the No. 3 shaft area showed a minable body of ore to exist from above the 350-foot level to below the 600-foot horizon and open at the bottom. Current assets at April 30 were $279,755, taking an investment in another mining company at its cost of $22,496. Approximate market value of the investment is $43,200. Current liabilities are $18,384.

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A resumption of milling operations at McMarmac Red Lake Gold Mines was reported recently, and the first gold bar is expected to be poured in September. McMarmac suspended milling in October, 1944, after producing close to $1,475,000. Early in June it was reported that about a six months' supply of ore at a daily rate of 90 tons was in sight and it was anticipated that the grade would be at least that of the previous production period $11.55, and probably would be better. All the ore to date is north of the No. 2 shaft, and it is believed that the No. 1 shaft area can probably also supply some mill feed.

•

Estimated net profit of 52 cents per share is reported by Dome Mines for the first half of 1947. This is down slightly from the same period last year when net earnings were 57 cents a share, and in 1945 when profit was 60 cents a share. Bullion production during the period was valued at $2,754,444 from 298,900 tons milled, an average of $9.22 per ton. Estimated net profit was $1,021,382 as compared with $1,109,799 in the first six months last year. Production for July at $480,946 was the second highest for any monthly period in some years. Grade at $9.56 per ton was the highest since February, but tonnage remained below the level of some of the earlier months of the year.

•

As a result of the close study of the results of surface and underground diamond drilling a new three-compartment shaft has been recommended for Shawkey Gold Mines. It is proposed to locate the new shaft 3,000 feet south of the old workings and the initial objective will be 1,000 feet. Finances are now being negotiated to sink the shaft. Considerable of the plant and equipment necessary for sinking the shaft is already available and would merely have to be moved from the old plant site. The recommended program anticipates a thorough underground test of the property.

•

Canada Malartic Gold Mines reports increased tonnage and higher profits for the three months ending June 30. The tonnage treated was higher by 4,302 tons than during the preceding quarter and the operating profit after deduction of taxes was higher by $1,795. The grade of ore treated, however, was lower at 0.1184 ounces. Operating costs for the quarter, including provision for taxes, were $3.19 per ton milled compared with $3.32 in the first quarter of the year. Operating profit of $46,529 for the three months compared with $41,359 in the same period last year. The No. 40 orebody in the porphyry is now under development for stoping. Some additions in tonnage were made by including a related ore body in the footwall. Drifting in the "K" porphyry zone on the 8th level near No. 1 shaft has averaged 0.18 ounces over a length of 135 feet. Diamond drilling is reported to have disclosed interesting values in a porphyry zone 500 feet east of No. 1 shaft and further exploration is underway. The winze near No. 708 orebody has been completed at the 1,640-foot horizon, with stations cut at 125-foot intervals.

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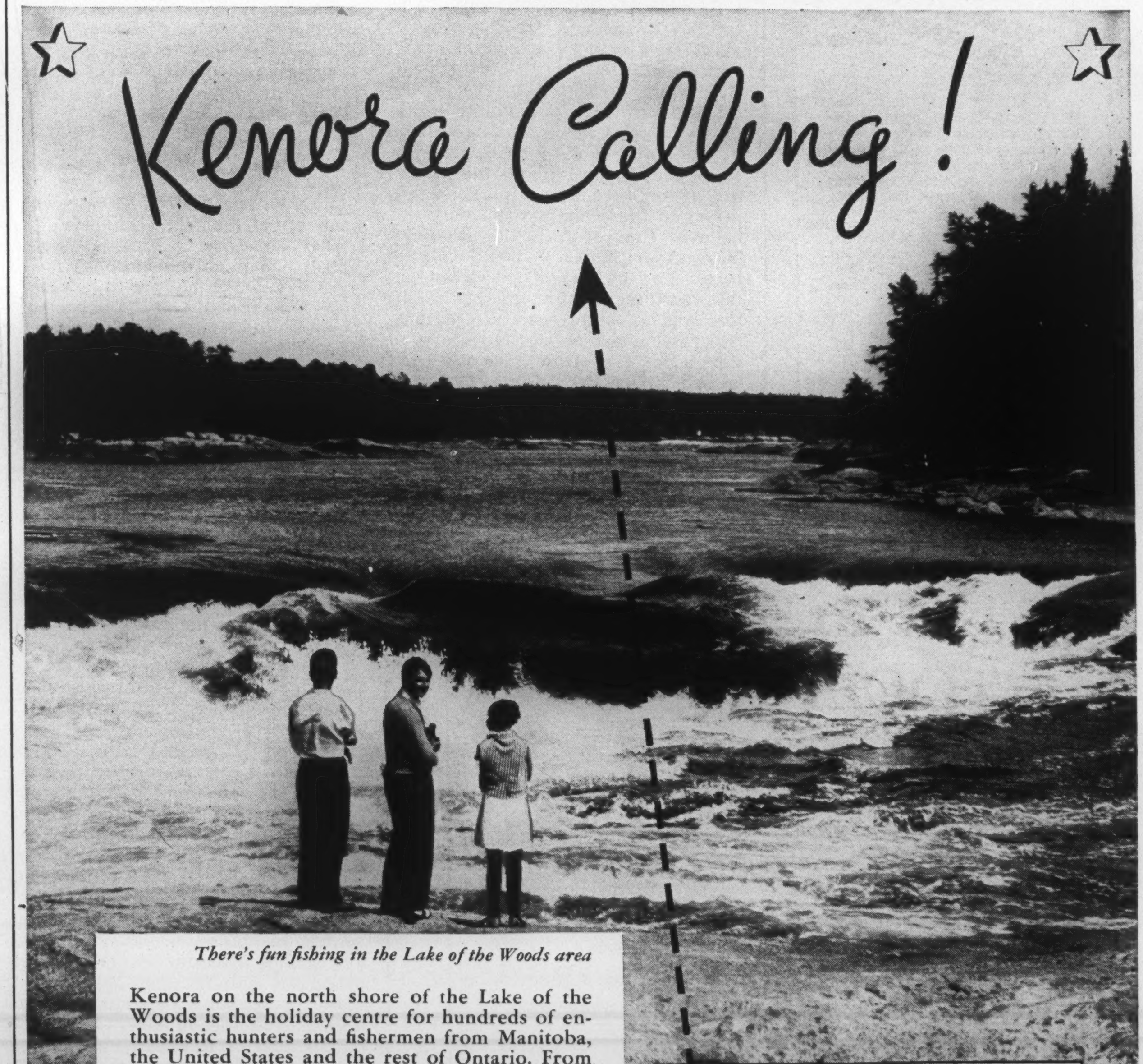

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Will Taft-Hartley Labor Law Bring Era of Production or Trouble?

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE Taft-Hartley Labor Law, still bitterly opposed by organized labor, replaced the 12-year-old Wagner Act this past week and will face crucial tests before the next session of Congress unless rising prices are stabilized. The C.I.O., in its appeal to Congress for a special "price" session prior to January, warned that it will have to call for another round of pay increases if costs continue to mount.

The National Association of Manufacturers estimates that strikes have cost the nation more than 30 million man days of production since last November. Labor spokesmen accuse the N.A.M. of reneging on its pledge to work for lower prices if O.P.A. were killed off. C.I.O. Vice-President Emil Rieve appealed to Congress for immediate restoration of price ceilings and rationing of certain scarce goods. Most Democrats would not go that far at this time, but there is no telling what a further rise on the price graph might produce.

Whatever happens, enforcement of the new labor law will be under scrutiny. Labor and industry as well as the Democrats and Republicans are all pledged to do something about prices. The Republican-controlled Congress will have three subcommittees around the country by September 15 to try to learn what keeps prices high.

Domestic Demand

One charge that likely will *not* be levelled at the new labor law by its many labor critics is that it has tended to produce a depression this year. According to Commissioner Ewan Clague of the Bureau of Labor Statistics there is no business recession in sight during 1947. His study of employment throughout the nation has as yet revealed no major weaknesses in the economic structure. He believes that even if the country's large export industry should collapse because of the inability of Great Britain and other nations to buy in dollars, and for other economic reasons, there is enough domestic demand to safeguard American industry and absorb production.

These pleasant business prospects are gratifying to Americans, labor and industry alike, but they are not palliative enough to assuage fears of organized labor about the new labor law. President Truman epitomized the feelings of many labor leaders in his blistering condemnation of the Taft-Hartley bill.

There is a positive side to this, however. Many rank and file workers are reported to be learning that under the Taft-Hartley Act they will have a much greater voice in union operations than before.

Representative John Jennings, Tennessee Republican, says union members have asked him to introduce a new amendment to the bill, giving them the privilege of electing union officers by secret ballot.

Mr. Jennings states that the right to strike is recognized as a lawful form of industrial warfare.

"But," he adds, "like all warfare it is costly. The act seeks to avoid industrial warfare and stoppage of work, and all through the act there is provision after provision to protect the individual members of the union."

Representative Jennings declared that the act, in a nutshell, "puts both parties to a contract, both union and employer, on an equality."

There was no fanfare, beyond newspaper reporting of the event, when the government shelved the Wagner Act last week and put the Taft-Hartley law into effect.

One law has been as bitterly attacked as the other. The Taft-Hartley Law was enacted over President Truman's veto last June 23. Its enforcement date was set for August 22 when it took the place of the Wagner Act, under which national labor - management relations have been conducted for the past 12 years.

Provisions

Main provisions of the law which took effect June 23 included:

Procedure for blocking strikes which endanger the national health or safety, which has yet to be used.

An open door on damage suits against either union or employer for breach of contract, and for suits against unions for jurisdictional strikes and unlawful boycotts.

New rules for welfare funds and for the payment of union dues by pay-roll deduction.

A ban against political "expenditures" as well as outright contributions, by unions and corporations.

Provisions which took effect last week included:

1. The National Labor Relations Board was increased from three to five and given the status of a "labor court."

2. Many of its functions, such as investigations and prosecution of complaints, were transferred to a new "general counsel" office headed by Robert N. Denham. This office will investigate and prosecute cases before the five-man tribunal and eventually will have nine or ten times as many employees as the tribunal itself.

3. The Federal Conciliation Service was separated from the Labor Department and barred from intervening in interstate labor disputes and strikes affecting interstate commerce.

4. The Labor Department has been made headquarters for the registration of financial information by unions seeking to use the N.L.R.B. President Truman has accused the Republican Congress of "breaking up" the Labor Department by stripping it of agencies and functions and has expressed his determination to restore its powers.

5. Unions have been made subject to tight legal restrictions on public conduct and internal organization. Officers are required to file non-Communist affidavits with the N.L.R.B. if they seek board services. If a single top C.I.O. officer fails to file, for example, every local of every C.I.O. union would be barred from the legal protection of the board.

Now, for the first time under Federal law, unions are subject to prosecution before the N.L.R.B. for such practices as coercing employees, refusing to bargain, forcing an employer to pay for work not actually performed and engaging in jurisdictional disputes and some kinds of boycotts. Now the N.L.R.B. will protect the rights of workers who don't want to organize, as well as those workers wishing to organize into unions which it has protected for the past 12 years. The board will also protect the rights of employers.

Here are some items still to be decided:

1. How to handle prosecution of an employer and a union when each accuses the other of unfair labor practices; 2. whether to rule the construction industry in interstate commerce and thence under the new law; 3. what to do about thousands of backlogged cases.

The new labor law may produce a new era of productivity or more labor trouble. Only time will tell.

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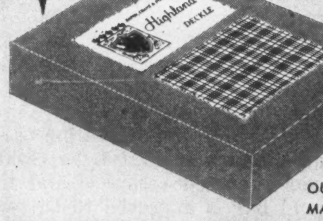

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